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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER



Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3115
VOL. CXXXI

OCTOBER 21, 1939

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

Under War Conditions

*we are endeavouring to meet the requirements
of our customers as promptly as possible..*

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

Established 1780

109 Abbeyhill

EDINBURGH, 8

and

**The Old Cottage Hospital, Hospital Road
POTTERS BAR, MIDDLESEX**

Works: Abbeyhill and Northfields, EDINBURGH



EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE

A man's dentifrice. No mawkish taste, but a "tang" that freshens the mouth and leaves it clean. M.R.P. 1/3.

PARKE-DAVIS SHAVING CREAM

Provides a fine antiseptic lather with cold water. No irritated skin. Ensures a shave that satisfies the fussiest sergeant-major. M.R.P. 1/6.



'NEKO' (Germicidal Soap)

Excellent for disinfection and securing body comfort. Thirty times as potent an antiseptic as phenol. Useful for foot troubles, cuts, scratches etc. M.R.P. 1/3.

Send for Terms

PARKE. DAVIS & CO., BEAK STREET, LONDON, W.1



BEAUTIFUL

Glassware

We create and manufacture high quality
glassware for cosmetics and perfumery

WOOD BROS. GLASS CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1828

BARNSELY

ENGLAND



REG. TRADE MARK



WARMTH
*is always
 a ready seller!*

Profit by your customer's natural urge for warmth and comfort—secure a good stock of NORTH BRITISH hot water bottles. There is always a ready sale for these and all other North British Druggists' sundries.

Obtainable
 from your
 wholesaler

NORTH BRITISH

HOT WATER BOTTLES

and other Druggists' Sundries

Fabric and Moulded Hot Water Bottles
 Waterproof Hospital Sheeting
 Rubber Air and Water Beds and Cushions

Fabric Air Beds
 Circular and Rectangular
 Air Cushions

Waterproof Nursing Aprons
 Waterproof Cot Sheets
 Surgical Drainage Sheeting, etc.

MANUFACTURED IN EDINBURGH BY THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO. LTD



Special 5% Bonus Offer

Chemical & Natural Products Ltd.—sole distributors of that best-selling line Lip-stick GUITARE—now offer **LAIT-DE-COLOGNE**, their newest winner, with a special introductory bonus. All orders of £1.0.0. or over received on or before Saturday, Nov. 25th, will earn an extra 5% discount.

Lait-de-Cologne is being nationally advertised. It is selling well, and sales will increase rapidly because it's good and it's different! You can get that extra 5% several times over in the month—simply by giving Lait-de-Cologne a display, and letting it sell itself.

Lait-de-Cologne is a 4-in-1 complexion milk which amply justifies its title 'Milk of Loveliness,' by cleansing, stimulating, soothing, and beautifying any and every type of skin. In these days of constant nervous tension, Lait-de-Cologne is a blessing to any woman. You will gain real thanks and lasting goodwill by introducing your customers to it now.

Lait-de- Cologne

Bottles individually cartoned—

		Trade Price
1/3 size .. ..	.. 10/-	per dozen
2/3 .. ..	.. 18/-	" "
3/9 .. ..	.. 30/-	" "

6d. .. Packed in 1 dozen
bottles per-carton— 4/-

Supplied in Two Forms—for dry and
greasy skins

A BEAUTEX PRODUCT

4 in 1 CLEANSING MILK

Sole Distributors:

CHEMICAL & NATURAL PRODUCTS LTD.
WIMBLEDON FACTORY ESTATE
MORDEN ROAD, S.W.19

SEE ALSO PAGES 10-11



teeth... tight to...
Dirt sticks tight to...
surface. Teeth get dull and
dark.

Harsh toothpastes wear away enamel
and make it rough. Decay starts
Gibbs polishes teeth safely.
them naturally white and
Saves them from decay.
dentifrice for the
Change to
Gibbs
today.

Give your teeth a SHINE
with
Gibbs

**SOLID
DENTIFRICE**

Standard size, in original case,
(reduced from 7/6d).
Large size, in art-ivory case,
Refills 9d (reduced from 11d).

Prices
U.K. only

Be prepared for any
emergency and keep 'DETTOL',
the modern antiseptic, in your
First Aid kit.

'Dettol' is your protection against infection.
Take action now! Go to your chemist and
buy a bottle. 1/-, 1/9 and 3/- bottles

'DETTOL'
THE
MODERN ANTISEPTIC
Non-poisonous

RECRITT AND SONS, HULL AND LONDON
(PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL)

The *Radio Times* is read by around 3 million families each week. An average household contains four people. So the *Radio Times* reaches about 12 million people, or more than one quarter of the total population of the country.

Regular advertisers in this magazine talk to these millions and interest them in their products. There are thousands of families in your district who have seen the advertisements illustrated here. Are you displaying these products and letting your customers know that you have them in stock?

Feature Goods Advertised in **RADIO TIMES**

REACHES 1 IN 4 OF YOUR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS

GIBBS, VAPEX, DETTOL AND ERASMIC

talk to 3 million families seven
days a week through the

RADIO TIMES

Existing
shaving records
smashed day
after day!

... because an ever-increasing
majority of men discover that
Erasmic's double-dense lather
gives perfect shaves.

**ERASMIC
SHAVING**

1/-
in suspension-holder
10d
Refill for above holder
5d
handy size



**BREATHING
VAPEX
STOPS
COLDS**

Other Products for you to display

Addis Toothbrushes	Hind's Honey and
All-in-One Kennel	Almond Cream
Meal	Instant Postum
Alka-Seltzer	Iron Jelloids
Allenburys Diet	Kemt
Allenburys Pastilles	Kolynos
Angiers Emulsion	Livaclean
Andrews Liver Salts	Liverpool Virus
Bovril	Lux Toilet Soap
Bengers Food	Lavona Hair Tonic
Bob Martins Condi-	Macleans Brand
tion Powders	Stomach Powder
Bournvita	Milk of Magnesia
Bisurated Magnesia	Tablets
Braggs Charcoal	Meritor Toothbrushes
Beechams	Macleans Peroxide
Bemax	Toothpaste
Brylfoam	Musterole
California Syrup of	Nostoline
Figs	Odol Toothpaste
Crookes Halibut	Optrex Lotion
Liver Oil	Pears Soap
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Pills	Phosferine
Calverts Tooth Pow-	Phillips Yeast Pro-
der	ducts
Cromessol Disinfect-	Phillips Dental Mag-
ant Perfumes	nesia
Dettol	Phillips Magnesia
Dermina	Creams
D.D.D. Prescription	Sanatogen
Erasmic Shaving	Selo Films
Suck	Snowfire Jelly
Eucryl Tooth Pow-	Steradent
der	Scotts Emulsion
Famel Syrup	Silvikrin
Fynnon Salt	Sloans Liniment
Gibbs S.R. Tooth-	Sal Hepatica
paste	Tokalon
Gibbs Dentabs	Trufood
Gibbs Dentifrice	Trufood Follow On
Gibbs Cold Cream	Vaseline Hair Tonic
Gibbs Shaving Cream	Vapex
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BRAND'S
ESSENCE

UNDIMINISHED
Advertising

The increased importance of Brand's Essence in this time of emergency is self evident to the Retailer. He knows what confidence Brand's enjoys, and what Brand's has done in illness of every degree. During the next 3 months Brand's Essence will be extensively advertised and more will follow during 1940. But the doubly effective results of these campaigns will only help you if you STOCK NOW.

BRAND & CO. LTD. • MAYFAIR WORKS • VAUXHALL • LONDON • S.W.8

GREAT 5-FOLD AUTUMN SCHEME

provides for Continuous
& Intensive Advertising in

NATIONAL DAILY PRESS
'Daily Mail,' 'Daily Express'
'Daily Telegraph,' etc., etc.

PROVINCIAL DAILY PRESS
'Scotsman,' 'Manchester
Guardian,' etc., etc.

'PUNCH' — 'OBSERVER'
'SUNDAY TIMES.'

**MEDICAL AND NURSING
PRESS.** 'Lancet,' 'B.M.J.'
'Nursing Illustrated,' etc.

PANELS IN 'FULLY LIT'
LONDON UNDERGROUND
CARRIAGES.

and more to follow!

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Others may come and
Others may go
But —
NESTLÉ
THE ORIGINATORS OF PERMANENT WAVING
Go on for ever

**NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
NESTLÉ PRODUCTS**

NESTOL MAKES
BABY'S HAIR CURLY

ALURA COLOUR
WAVE SET

ColorINSE HAIR BEAUTY
OUTFIT. GLORIFIES HAIR

THE idea behind Tennyson's poem explains the Nestlé position today. The house of Nestlé, built on a firm foundation with 34 years of successful trading behind it, is not disturbed by prevailing conditions. Advertising in the National Press carries on and our Promotion Department is busy with New Sales Aids for all our ever popular lines. Ample stocks of all Nestlé products are available so that all orders can be promptly despatched, and current prices will be maintained until further notice. When you show Nestlé goods you have the backing of the originators of permanent waving, the only firm that can boast of 34 years' experience.

STOCK AND SELL

GENUINE **NESTLÉ** PRODUCTS

C. NESTLÉ & CO., LTD.



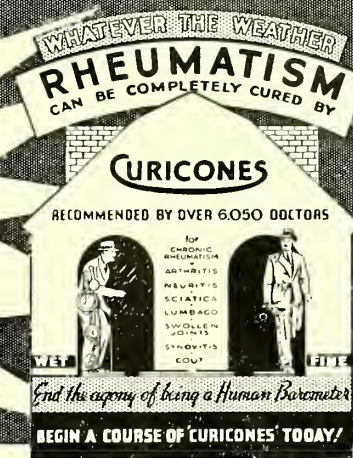
THE ORIGINATORS

(Dept. N.15) 465 Holloway Road, London, N.7

Telephone - - - ARChway 1184

DISPLAY THIS ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARD FOR 14 DAYS & OBTAIN OUR

10/- BONUS



This Showcard, printed in six bright colours, will be sent on request. It will stand conveniently on your counter, and is a cheerful yet dignified sales aid. Obtain it right away.

"CURICONES"—the celebrated remedy for RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS, GOUT, LUMBAGO, etc. offers an 84/- Bonus Parcel for 74/-

★ Over 6,050 Doctors recommend "Curicones"

★ Large space advertisements are constantly appearing in the National Press.

★ There's a rheumatic winter ahead — that means MORE DEMAND for "CURICONES"

"Business better than Usual" is our motto. We are therefore making this experiment to overcome petrol rationing, the temporary absence of travellers and similar difficulties.

In return for a fortnight's display of the colourful showcard, illustrated above, we are offering a 10/- Bonus on all orders for our "Bonus Parcel" of "Curicones." This parcel contains six single bottles, retailing at 5/- each; two 3-bottle packages retailing at 14/- each; and two 6-bottle packages retailing at 24/- each. Those Chemists, however, who would rather have the single bottle size exclusively, can also obtain the "Bonus Offer" providing their order is for not less than 84/-.

You know the demand for "Curicones"—a demand created by the quality of the product, medical support, and National Advertising. "Curicones" sell consistently. Therefore make our motto your motto by sending the Order Form IMMEDIATELY.

THIS ORDER FORM IS WORTH 10/- SEND IT TO US NOW

POST THIS ORDER FORM IMMEDIATELY

Stephen Matthews & Co. Ltd.,
19/21 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4.

Please supply and charge through my usual Wholesaler, your "Curicones" Bonus Parcel as described, together with the Showcard. My Wholesaler is:

Name

Address

Please supply:

1/2 dozen 5/- "Curicones"	-	£1 4 0
1/6 " 14/- "	-	£1 2 0
1/6 " 24/- "	-	£1 18 0
		<u>£4 4 0</u>

In consideration of a Cash Bonus of 10/- on the above order, I/We undertake to give a prominent 14-day display of the "Curicones" Showcard.

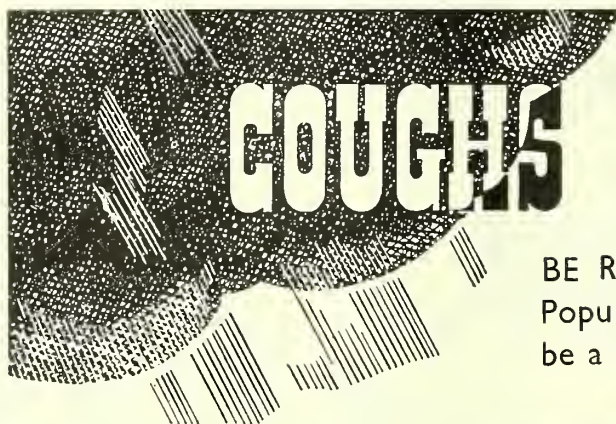
Retailer's Signature

Retailer's Name

Address

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS

C.D.1



COUGHS *and* COLDS

BE READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY!
Popular Remedies for which there will
be a BIG DEMAND!

★ FORMAMINT Tablets

Acknowledged the *FINEST* Quality. An invaluable
specific for SORE THROATS, and a preventative
of infection.

Bottles of 50's cartoned @ 6/3 per doz.



★ CINNAMON & QUININE

LIQUID (Cold cure)

Cartoned 1 oz. @ 5/- doz. 2 oz. @ 7/- doz.

Tablets (Chocolate coated) 25's @ 5/9 doz.

★ IODIZED THROAT Lozenges

Compressed

In tins 24's @ 4/- doz. 48's @ 5/6 doz.

Bottles of 50 @ 6/3 doz.

Massed Lozenges

In tins 24's @ 4/6 48's @ 6/6 doz.

PRICES: In consequence of the increased cost of
materials, all prices are subject to alteration, and
orders can only be executed at prices ruling at time
of dispatch



★ ALL ABOVE AVAILABLE PACKED AS C.O.B. (Chemist's Own Brand) PRODUCTS

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. BRIGHTON

THE IDEAL XMAS GIFT

ANNE FRENCH

CLEANSING MILK

*in this striking NEW
Display Unit!*

An attractive addition to your Xmas Display **WITHOUT EXTRA COST!** Its display will attract immediate attention and will rank amongst your best sellers.

Additional Press Advertising in the leading National and Women's Papers will continue to stimulate and increase the demand for this ever growing popular Cleansing Milk.

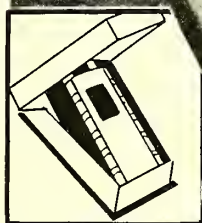
The Xmas Pack is available in the 3s. 6d. size only and **SUPPLIES ARE LIMITED.** Don't leave it until the last minute but send your order **NOW!**

Retail Selling Price 3s. 6d. each
Trade Terms . 28s. od. dozen

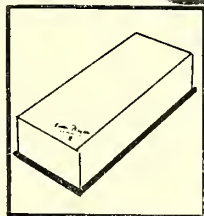
Carriage paid on orders of £2 nett and over—you can include the 1s. 6d. size Anne French Cleansing Milk and other I.C.C. lines to obtain carriage paid terms and qualify for the following co-operation allowances:—

On orders of £2 . 5%
" " " £5 . 7½%
" " " £10 . 10%

PROFIT ON BEST TERMS 40%



Opened in one simple operation



Closed ready for packing in attractive cellophane wrapping.

Anne French
CLEANSING MILK

A PRODUCT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

The popular quick-selling Lipstick

GUITARE

Great Bonus Offer

5%

AGAIN we offer a handsome bonus to every retailer who stocks, displays and sells GUITARE the amazingly popular lipstick with the quick-fire turnover and big profit. FOR ONE MONTH WE OFFER YOU A 5% BONUS ON EVERY ORDER OF £1 AND OVER. THIS OFFER EXPIRES ON Saturday, November 25th, 1939. The usual BIG DEMAND for GUITARE, backed by *continued* National Advertising, makes this a real OPPORTUNITY for you. ORDER now without delay—REMEMBER the offer is:—

for one month only

(Closing Date Saturday, 25th November, 1939)

EASY
TO TELL



EASY
TO SELL

GUITARE MEANS BUSINESS!

Act at once—make sure of being in on this fine offer. Send your orders NOW to

CHEMICAL & NATURAL PRODUCTS LTD.

WIMBLEDON FACTORY ESTATE, MORDEN ROAD
LONDON, S.W.19

SEE ALSO PAGE 3

AMPLE STOCKS ARE AVAILABLE

In spite of general production and transport difficulties, large stocks and continued supplies of the money-making Lipstick GUITARE are available. You can place your orders with the utmost confidence in IMMEDIATE and CONTINUED big business.

and here's another great offer!

EFFICIENT "COUNTER-SALESMAN"

Every woman who comes to your counter knows GUITARE. Get your full share of sales by displaying Guitare in this fine Display Stand. You get it FREE with each order for 4 doz. assorted 6d. Trial Size Lipsticks. ORDER NOW and take the profits that are waiting. Qualify for the Bonus as well by ordering on extra dozen for reserve stock.

FREE!



Lipstick

GUITARE

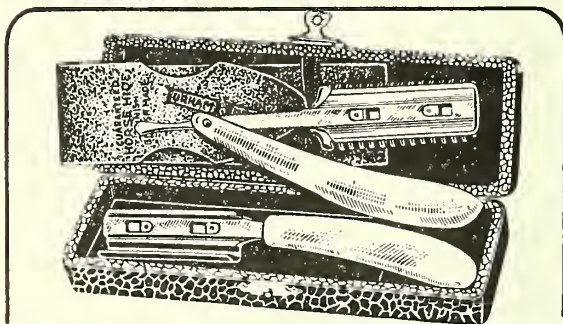
SEE ALSO PAGE 3

The SAFETY RAZOR with a REALLY GOOD SELLING FEATURE!



★ THE Diagonal SLIDING STROKE

The Durham-Duplex is the only safety razor on the market that gives this diagonal stroke, with a hollow-ground oil-tempered blade . . . This unique feature has given Durham-Duplex steadily increasing sales.



PROFIT BY INCREASED ADVERTISING

which continues to stress not only the Diagonal Stroke but also the ECONOMICAL features of the Durham-Duplex heavy double-sided hollow ground blade. Remember every sale means a regular customer for Durham-Duplex blades.

DISPLAY THIS
HALF-CROWN SET IN YOUR WINDOW
AND WATCH SALES FIGURES RISE !

RAZOR BLADE, STROPPER AND STROP IN FLAT CASE OR KIT **2/6**

Write direct or to your Wholesaler for terms and display matter

DURHAM-DUPLEX
RAZOR CO LTD 72 ARUNDEL ST SHEFFIELD

TWO NEW LINES with unlimited appeal

- ★ NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
- ★ ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY UNITS & PACKS

Here are two new products with endless sales possibilities. Durawave Natural Hair Waving Cream gives better waves and curls—a tonic for hair and scalp, too. Price 1/3d. per large tube. Durawave Soapless Cream Shampoo brings the whole family a new simplicity and thoroughness for hair-washing. Price 6d. in handy tube. A national advertising scheme is about to commence whilst eye-catching display packs and units are now available. Write for details to address below.

PRICES
6^d and 1/3

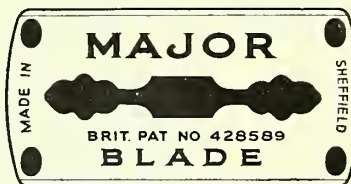
Durawave
NATURAL HAIR WAVING CREAM
★
SOAPLESS CREAM SHAMPOO



EMBLEM LABORATORIES LTD · EMBLEM STREET · BOLTON · LANCs

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHEMISTS

Retail
1d.
each



Retail
4
for
4d.

The Slotted "Major" Blade fits
Three-peg and Bar-Type Razors.

SAMPLE AND TERMS FROM—

DOMINION STEEL CORPN., LTD.
FLEET WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD, 2



Flaroma

CONCENTRATED
PINE BATH ESSENCE

ALSO GARDENIA, ROSE GERANIUM,
ORANGE FLOWERS, CARNATION,
COLOGNE, LAVENDER

1 oz.....	1/-	Per Doz.	8/-
2 ".....	1/6	" "	12/-
4 ".....	2/6	" "	20/-
8 ".....	3/9	" "	30/-
'ALPID' PINE BATH CRYSTALS 2/6		Per Doz.	20/-

From Wholesalers or direct

The ABIETSAN Mfg. Co. Ltd. Concordia Wks., Carmichael Rd., S.E.25
Phone: Addiscombe 2261-2-3

Cash in on this

BIG-PROFIT OFFER

for

Lemskin

(Registered Trade Mark)

Gives you
41%
PROFIT
on turnover
on best terms

**NATIONAL
ADVERTISING
BEGINS
SHORTLY**

LEMON HAND JELLY & TABLET

Here's a scheme that helps you to really generous profits on Lemskin Lemon Hand Jelly and Tablet, and calls for no great financial outlay. For on a 22/6 parcel you make 41% profit on turnover, while on a 12/- order you get 37%. And "Lemskin" is going to sell even more quickly this season, for 6,262,000 women will read "Lemskin" advertisements in 16 women's papers. Begin to push and display "Lemskin" now, and help yourself to this profitable new trade.

If you have not already had particulars of this new scheme, write or telephone us to-day.

6,262,000 women will
read "LEMSKIN" advertisements
... 16 women's papers carry this
campaign.

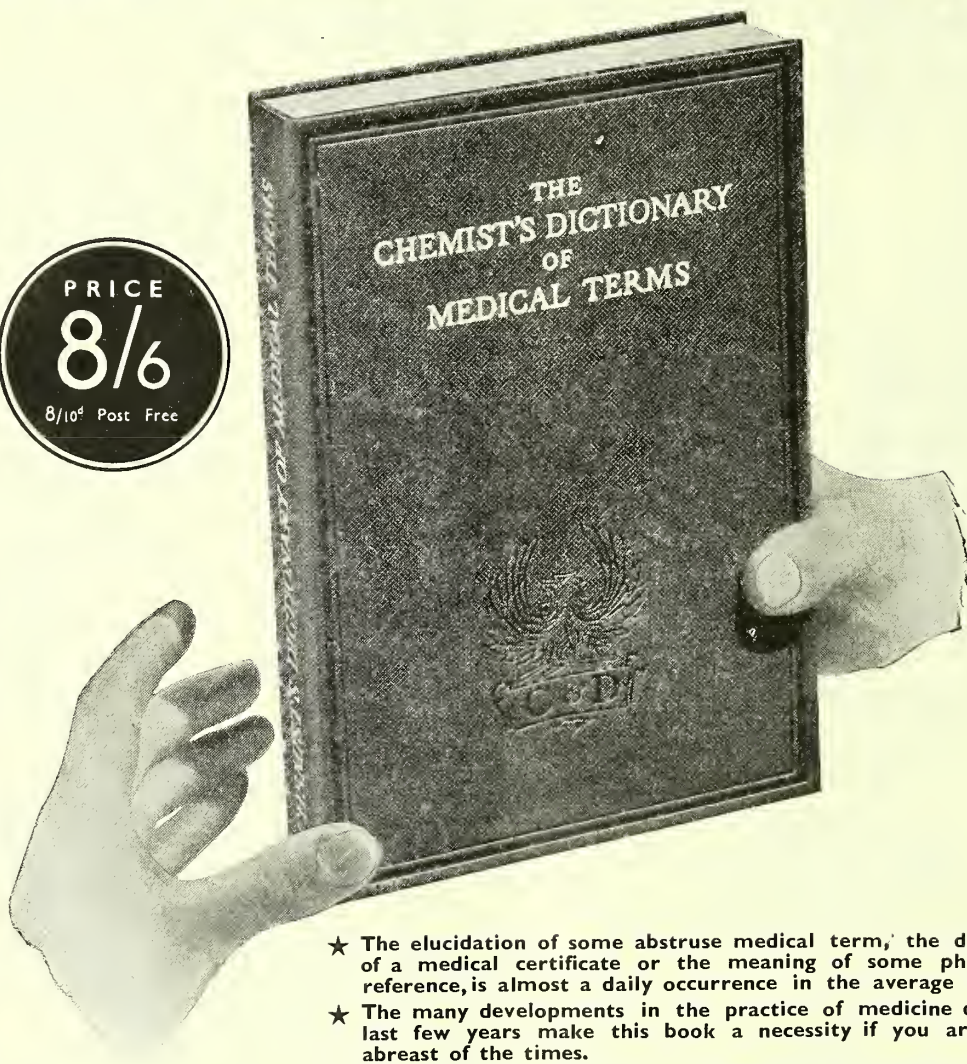
Macleans Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

Phone: Ealing 6616. Wires: Macleans, Brentford.



PUT IN YOUR DISPLAY NOW

YOU NEED THIS BOOK!



You can order a copy from your usual wholesaler, or the postman will bring you a copy by return of post if you complete this coupon.

- ★ The elucidation of some abstruse medical term, the deciphering of a medical certificate or the meaning of some physiological reference, is almost a daily occurrence in the average pharmacy.
- ★ The many developments in the practice of medicine during the last few years make this book a necessity if you are to keep abreast of the times.
- ★ The Chemist's Dictionary of Medical Terms has been compiled primarily for the use of Chemists, and the edition now available is entirely new—not just a revision of an old book. The definitions, whilst concise, lose nothing in clarity, and the volume corresponds in a large degree to the more comprehensive works in use in the medical profession.
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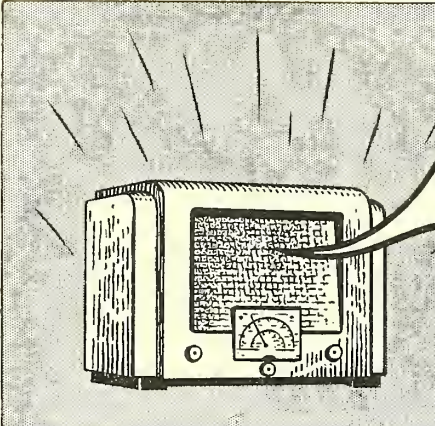
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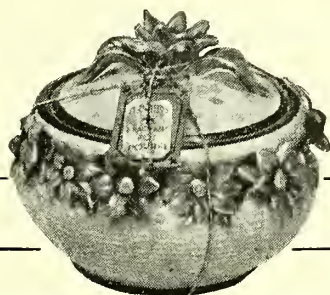
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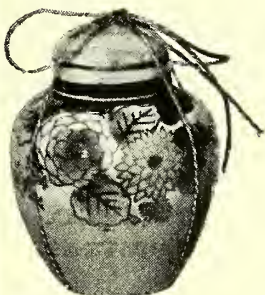
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News of the Week

Business Changes

MR. H. L. TWIDALE, M.P.S., has acquired the business of Mr. J. G. Clarke, M.P.S., 59 Stockwell Gate, Mansfield.

MR. R. A. SHARP, M.P.S., has transferred his business from High Street to Station Buildings, Uxbridge, a new block erected in connexion with the modernisation of Uxbridge station.

BEAUTEX LTD., manufacturers of Guitare lipstick, Arcancil mascara and Guitarose, formerly of Bradley Road, Wood Green, London, have moved to larger premises at Station Approach, Waltham Cross, Herts. Telephone: Waltham Cross 164.

Grants for Air-raid Shelters

The Minister of Home Security announces that his Department is ready to receive applications for the payment of the Government grant provided under Section 22 of the Civil Defence Act, 1939, to occupiers of factory premises and owners of commercial buildings in the specified areas who have completed the provision of air raid shelter in fulfilment of their obligations under the Act.

Forms on which grant may be claimed have already been issued and may be obtained by occupiers of factory premises from the District Factory Inspectors, and by owners of commercial buildings from the local authority of the area in which the building is situated.

Applications by persons in the specified areas employing not more than fifty workpeople who have provided shelter for their employees and by persons outside the specified areas who provided shelter for their employees before the passing of the Civil Defence Act, should be made on special forms obtainable from the A.R.P. Department, Cleland House, Page Street, London, S.W.1.

Consul's Guarantees Against Re-Export

An announcement by the Board of Trade states that it has come to the notice of the Board that misunderstanding has arisen regarding the question "Do you hold any guarantee attested by the British Consul against re-export of the goods in any form?" appearing on application forms for export licences, and they desire to make it clear that there is no requirement that such guarantees should accompany applications for licences. The Export Licensing Department may call for such guarantees to be produced at their discretion, in order to ensure, as far as possible, that goods do not find their way into enemy hands. For important consignments, of which the nature or size render it desirable that such a precaution should be taken, presentation of a guarantee with the application enables a decision to be reached more rapidly. In no instance are guarantees asked for in respect of exports to any destination outside the European or Mediterranean area, or to France, the French Colonies and Protectorates.

Therapeutic Substances

The Joint Committee constituted under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, has issued as S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1395, the Therapeutic Substances Amendment Regulations, and these come into force on December 1, 1939 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.). Paragraph 2 of the amended regulations is as follows:

In article 7 of the principal regulations paragraph (a) shall be re-named paragraph (a) (i), and the following paragraph shall be inserted therein, that is to say:

"(a) (ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing requirement, every holder of a licence to manufacture therapeutic substances, who for any purpose engages in the culture or manipulation of pathogenic spore-bearing micro-organisms, shall provide to the satisfaction of the licensing authority separate laboratories and utensils and apparatus required for the culture or manipulation of such micro-organisms. The separate laboratories and utensils and apparatus so provided shall not be used for the manufacture of any other therapeutic substance."

Paragraph 3 of the Regulations states:—

The principal regulations amended as aforesaid shall be further amended by the addition to the second schedule thereof of Parts I and II of the schedule to these regulations, that is to say: (a) Part I of the schedule hereto shall be appended to Part II (Toxins and Antigens) of the second schedule to the principal regulations; and (b) Part II (Provisions applicable to particular Sera and Antitoxins) of the second schedule to the principal regulations.

Part I of the schedule relates to provisions applicable to tetanus toxoid giving the definition and proper name, labelling and tests, also provisions applicable to tetanus toxoid prepared for association in forms other than simple solution. Part II of the schedule is concerned with the provisions applicable to gas gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus). In this case, too, the matters dealt with include the proper name, standard preparations, strength, unit of standardisation, labelling, and mixed anti-toxins.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ALTERATIONS IN PROTECTED LIST.—*The British Drug Houses, Ltd.*, cod liver oil, B.D.H., 4 fl. oz., 1s. 3d., 9s. 3d. doz.; 8 fl. oz., 2s. 3d., 16s. 3d. doz.; 16 fl. oz., 4s., 29s. doz. *Wigglesworth, Ltd.*, Opas brand MacLean powder, 8d., 5s. 3d. doz.; one doz., 5s.; 1s. 1d., 7s. 8d. doz.; one doz. 7s. 5d.; 1s. 10½d., 13s. 1½d. doz.; one doz., 12s. 7½d. Window display terms (fourteen days' display): three and six doz. 8d. size, 4s. 4d. doz.; twelve doz. 8d. size, 4s. 1d. doz.; three and six doz. 1s. 1d. size, 6s. 10d. doz.; twelve doz. 1s. 1d. size, 6s. 6d. doz.; three and six doz. 1s. 10½d. size, 11s. 11d. doz.; twelve doz. 1s. 10½d. size, 11s. 5d. doz. Opas brand MacLean tablets, 8d., 5s. 3d. doz.; one doz., 5s.; 1s. 1d., 8s. 6d. doz.; one doz. 8s. 3d. Window

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**Late news in
Coloured Supplement**

display terms (fourteen days' display): three doz. 8d. size, 4s. 8d. doz.; six and twelve doz. 8d. size, 4s. 4d. doz.; three doz. 1s. 1d. size, 7s. 11d. doz.; six and twelve doz. 1s. 1d. size, 7s. 7d. doz. Powder and tablets cannot be grouped for quantity price reduction, but may be grouped for carriage purposes.

DELETIONS.—*J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd.*, Maville hot water bottle; Cobra hair waver; Vesta soother. *Schering, Ltd.*, Arcanol, Atophan, Medinal and Veramon tablets. *Na-Ki-Dal, Ltd.*, Na-Ki-Dal. *Warrick Bros., Ltd.*, Pellae brand hæmorrhoids and mouth-wash tablets.

War-time Trading Hours

DEVON.—Chemists under contract with the County Insurance Committee are to be allowed to close an hour earlier than previously but prescriptions urgently wanted and marked as such are to be dispensed up to the usual time.

ISLE OF MAN.—The Manx Chemists' Association has decided upon earlier closing of pharmacies in the Douglas and Onchan areas. The closing hours on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is to be 6 p.m. instead of 7.30 p.m.; Thursday, 1 p.m.; Friday, 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., and Saturday 8 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

OXFORD.—At a meeting of pharmacists under contract with the Insurance Committee of the City of Oxford on October 11 the following resolution was adopted: "That during the war, the hours for dispensing N.H.I. prescriptions should be 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursdays; that prescriptions required to be dispensed the same evening after 7 p.m. should be marked "Urgent" by the doctor; and that panel doctors should be requested to adjust their surgery hours accordingly."

ROCHDALE.—The local Pharmacists' Association has decided that as from October 23 chemists' shops shall close at 7 p.m. each evening. For the convenience of insured persons, specified chemists will remain open until 8 p.m. according to a rota agreed upon, and the names and addresses of those who are open will be displayed on the doors of all chemists' shops.

ST. IVES.—A collective announcement by the chemists of St. Ives, Cornwall, states that until further notice they will close at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays, when closing time will be 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD.—At a recent meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Committee it was decided to make immediate application to the Insurance Committee for an 8 p.m. Saturday closing time, in place of the present 9 p.m. The request has since been granted. At the same meeting a special *liaison* committee was set up to meet the Medical Committee to reach agreement as to earlier surgery hours.

WEST SUFFOLK.—The West Suffolk Insurance Committee, at a meeting at Bury St. Edmunds recently, received a report from the medical benefit subcommittee upon representations as to earlier closing of chemists' shops in view of lighting restrictions. Chemists' hours, it was pointed out, were related to doctors' surgery hours, which must be so arranged as to enable insured persons to consult their medical advisers after working hours. The subcommittee was of opinion that existing arrangements should continue, for the time being, and that the matter should be reconsidered in December. Mr. W. H. Stones, M.P.S. (chairman), was re-elected for another year.

Miscellaneous

COMMODITY INSURANCE SCHEME.—Following the concession to insured parties in respect of one month's premium for war risks insurance announced by the President of the Board of Trade on October 5, the Board now point out that all premiums payable for the month commencing October 3 should be paid forthwith. Adjustments arising from the concession in respect of premium will be made later, and full particulars will be announced.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE.—The report of the conference on war damage to property, which was called by the Government and presided over by Lord Weir, has now been issued. The report states that the conference failed to find or devise any scheme of a mutual-protection character that would be practicable or justifiable and reached the conclusion that the State should pay compensation on the highest scale compatible with the general situation of the country after and not before the termination of hostilities. This conclusion coincides with the views of the Government.

IN THE COURTS.—At Willesden police court recently Joseph Tassell, Park Royal, and Hilda Dawson, Harlesden, were charged with being concerned together in stealing, on September 30, from the premises of Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Victoria Road, Willesden, London, N.W.10, six gross of shampoo powders, value £14 8s., the property of the company. Harry Sulkin, drug-store proprietor, Cumberland Road, Barnes, was charged with receiving on the same date stock of identical nature and value. When told he would be arrested, Sulkin produced bottles of hair tonic and shampoo powders and said "Here's all I have left of what they brought to me." Mrs. Dawson was bound over; Tassell was sent to prison for two months; and Sulkin was ordered six months detention.

WAR-TIME THERAPEUTIC REQUIREMENTS.—Arrangements have been made by the Government to secure that stocks of drugs and therapeutic substances accumulated in this country prior to the outbreak of war are maintained and augmented as required. The British Pharmacopœia Commission is engaged upon modifications of pharmacopœial formulas to meet the exigencies of war-time, and revisions of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the National Formulary for National Health Insurance Purposes may later be expected. In the meantime the utmost economy is necessary in the prescription of drugs, and at the invitation of the Ministry of Health the Medical Research Council has formed a therapeutic requirements subcommittee to advise the Ministry and the medical and pharmaceutical professions on economies in the use of drugs. Where several variants of a drug are known, or where there are several remedies for a disease, it may be desirable on grounds of economy to concentrate on the manufacture of a single preparation or compound. All communications regarding the work of the subcommittee should be addressed to Dr. C. H. Hampshire, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

Irish Notes

Ulster Chemists' Association

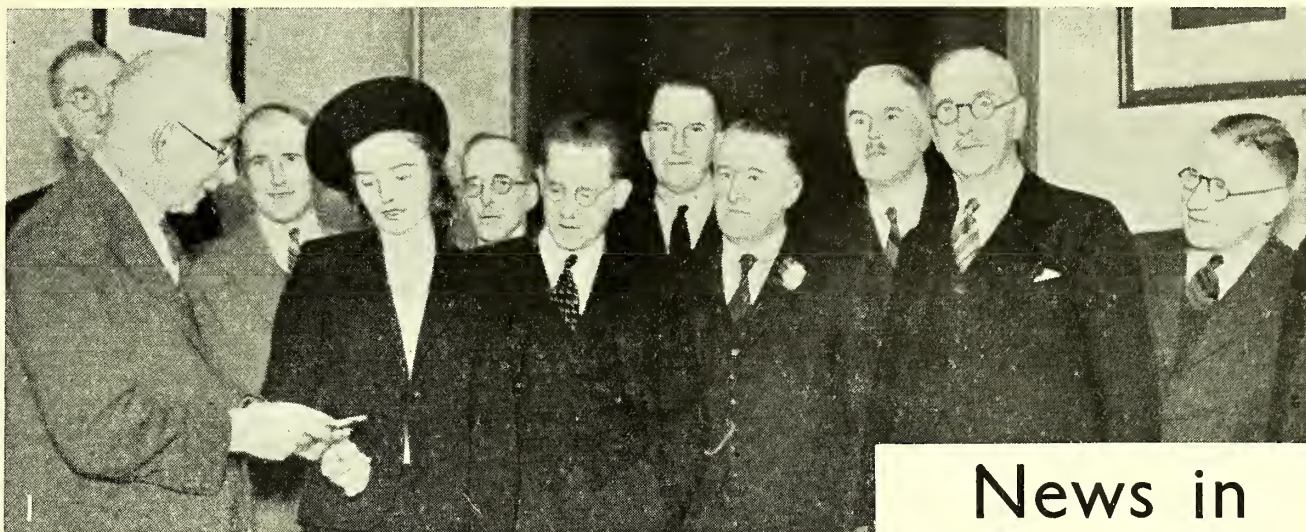
The monthly meeting of the executive committee of Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast on October 4. In the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. E. A. Richey), the vice-president (Mr. John McDowell) occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. C. Abernethy, R. B. Abernethy, J. Adams, T. A. Gibson, R. Gibson, Jas. Dundee, Jas. McDowell, R. A. McEwen, J. McGregor, and P. R. W. Shinner. The chairman referred in appropriate terms to the loss sustained by the committee and association through the death of Mr. R. Linehan, their immediate ex-president. He proposed a vote of sympathy in which he included Mr. Richey, whose father had also passed away. The resolution was passed in silence, all members standing. In the absence of the secretary through illness, Mr. T. A. Gibson undertook the secretarial duties. In view of a letter received from the food control committee, it was decided to include a note on the outgoing alteration list that members should apply to the local food control committee for licences to trade in certain commodities. Mr. R. B. Abernethy proposed, Mr. Adams seconded, and it was passed unanimously, that Messrs. Dundee and McGregor should interview the local control office to ascertain the position of chemists under the food control scheme. Early closing was discussed, but decision deferred pending further legislation. The emergency committee reported that three meetings had been held since its formation on September 13. The movements of prices had been carefully considered and a number of price changes had been sent out which, in the best judgment of the committee, were considered necessary.

Miscellaneous

MR. T. J. MOFFETT, Ph.C., The Myrtles, North Road, Belfast, has been appointed a member of the Bloomfield District Education Committee.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT PROSECUTION.—At Aghnacloy Petty Sessions on October 3, R. C. Marshall, Ltd., chemists, Aghnacloy, were fined 20s. for selling crushed linseed of inferior quality. The analyst's report stated that the linseed was 1.17 per cent. deficient in oil and 4.92 per cent. excessive in ash.

WAR-TIME TRADING HOURS.—Owing to the restrictions on lighting the chemists in the suburban areas of East Belfast have altered their business hours as follows:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Wednesday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

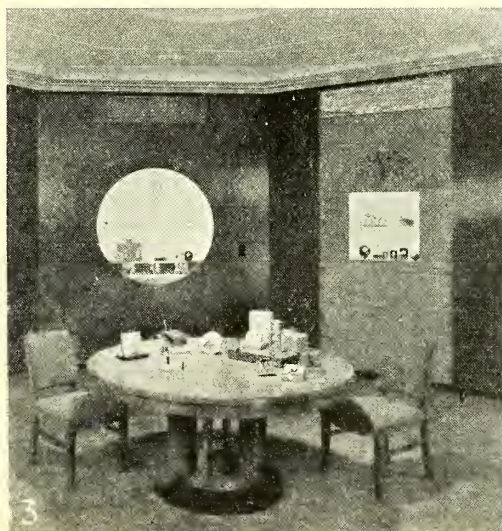


News in Pictures

1. **SILVER MEDALLIST**—Presentation of silver medal of Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to Miss B. A. O'Dwyer by Sir Thomas Robinson (president) at the annual meeting of the Society on October 9.

2. **HOSPITAL TRAIN DISPENSARY**—A dispenser of the Royal Army Medical Corps at work in the dispensary of a home military ambulance train.

3, 4 and 5. **NEW YORK PERFUMERY SHOWROOMS**—New showrooms, Houbigant, Inc., New York City, showing (left) general view; (centre) concealed stock cupboards open; and (right) close-up of decorative panel.



Imperial and Foreign News

France

SOCIETY OF COSMETOLOGY.—A French Society of Cosmetology (*Société Française de Cosmétique*) is to be formed and the preliminaries were announced in the August issue of "La Parfumerie Moderne" (p. 327). In a statement relative to the new body the following appears: Chemistry, physico-chemistry and biological chemistry hold, side by side with medicine and surgery, an important place in the elaboration of the laws of the conservation of beauty. It is not a question merely of curing unæsthetic dermatoses, but of maintaining in the prime of its first youth the physiological beauty of healthy individuals. Beside curative medicine, preventive hygiene: these two equally important parties of cosmetology cannot be and remain arbitrarily separated as they are today by usages and customs that could know nothing of its development. It is, therefore, necessary to create a medium for friendly and generous collaboration between specialists who are still separated, in some countries, by cultural antagonisms.

New Zealand

NEW PHARMACY BILL.—On August 17 the New Zealand House of Representatives agreed to the second reading of a new Pharmacy Bill introduced by the Minister for Health, and the Bill was then referred to the Joint Health and Industries Committee of the House for report. Under the Bill the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board are considerably enlarged. A special disciplinary committee is set up to deal with matters of discipline as between the Board and individual pharmacists. The Pharmacy Board is to consist of a barrister or solicitor appointed by the Minister, nine pharmacists in business to be elected from the register and two employee representatives to be elected from the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. The term of office is two years. Provision is also made for the continuance of the "enrolled manager" system; it will be

necessary for the Board to keep a register showing the name and address of the proprietor and the name of the manager. Pharmacists who have been disciplined have a right of appeal to the magistrate sitting with two assessors. Further restrictions are proposed to be made on the sale of drugs, while automatic machines are not to be used for the sale of drugs. The Bill, if passed, will be complementary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Industry Committee, which is in control of the industry generally and of which Mr. E. R. Myers is the Director. An important part of the Bill deals with the licensing of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. For the purposes of this part of the Bill, a Wholesale Druggists' and Manufacturing Chemists' Board is to be appointed, consisting of not less than five members nominated by the Minister of Industry—one, the chairman, to be an officer of the Health Department; one, the deputy chairman, to be an officer of the Public Service employed as a chemical analyst; two to represent persons carrying on business as wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists; and one to be a pharmacist appointed on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board. The powers of the Board include the licensing of premises and of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. By regulation, the Board is empowered to define what constitute these classes of business and what substances shall be deemed to be drugs for the purposes of this section. A breach of the regulations will be punishable by a fine not exceeding £50.

United States

PHARMACY WEEK.—The week October 22 to 28 is being observed as Pharmacy Week throughout the United States. The programme includes wireless talks on professional pharmacy, for which scripts are being supplied gratis to local associations by the Pharmacy Week Committee. A trophy is offered by the Federated Wholesale Druggists for the best window display, and many smaller prizes are being awarded by local associations.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Trading Hours

The space you are allotting each week to the arrangements made, or in progress, for regulating hours of business in many centres of population is a measure of the importance of the subject. A slight easing of the situation may be obtained by earlier opening, especially where shops are so placed that customers can leave orders on their way to their daily work; but it is the latter end of the day that gives rise to the main part of the problem. National Health Insurance dispensing is not, of course, the be-all and end-all of the average pharmacy. We must recognise, however, that in the average pharmacy this dispensing determines to a great extent the general arrangements for the last hour or two of the business to be done; this being so, retailers have to decide on the policy to be adopted when the closing hour is put forward, as is now becoming general, to about the time of sunset. It is self-evident that dispensing cannot be expedited much: the risk would be too great to be even considered. We cannot make two bottles of medicine grow where one grew before. The unit of action in each centre should, I suggest, be the local chemists' association or branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, which should arrange hours of opening and closing, with or without the provision of a rota and after consultation with the local public authority. During the war of 1914-18 the public undoubtedly "got used to" restricted hours of trading. But that is only a half-truth. The congestion of the last hour of the day in shops in such circumstances is always worrying, and the strain can be very serious.

Meetings and Resolutions

It has been remarked in this section on a previous occasion that a surfeit of chemists' meetings is undesirable. This is especially true in war-time; and I am reminded of the fact by reading (p. 369) of resolutions that have been forwarded to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for its consideration. Some of these

resolutions date back, probably, to a time when this country had not thrown down its final challenge to the enemy, and have been waiting in the "ice box" for a suitable opportunity to obtain public notice. I trust, however, that such expressions of opinion and the meetings at which they are evolved, will be drastically curtailed during present conditions. To hold this view is not to say that we should not be planning for the brighter days for which we hope. But for the moment our task is to subordinate all our activities to national needs. To keep in being organisations which can function at very short notice is wise: to fritter away our spare time—if we have any—on casual discussions is a form of wastefulness that we cannot afford.

Cold Shoulder and Mustard Sauce

Your Retrospect on p. 384 mentions, with a sublime disregard of convention, the administration of "the cold shoulder, and often mustard sauce" to commercial travellers by "some principals of shops." Mustard or its sauce is not usually served with mutton in this country, though it is in some foreign countries. The point of the allusion, however, is clear. Nothing is gained by the discourteous treatment of a wholesaler's representative, who is, after all, the selected member of his firm's staff whose duty it is to establish personal contact between buyer and seller. On reading your Retrospect I wondered how this worthy class of our fellow citizens is faring under the stress of war conditions. I gather that certain rearrangements of their duties have, as one would expect, been made in some cases. There seems to be no reason why some part of this work should not be done by women, as it was successfully done, to my knowledge, during the last war. In any case, it is well to retain at such a time the services of all who are not imperatively called to more urgent work. The men in the Forces are happy when, in their periods of leave, they enter their usual restaurant and find their usual band—or one resembling it—playing with its customary *entrain*; and this is a principle of wide application.

Trade Mark Petition Refused

JUDGMENT was delivered in Dublin, on October 13, by Mr. E. A. Cleary, B.L., the Eire Controller of Industrial and Commercial Property in the petition brought by the Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland. The Society as registered proprietors of the trade mark Androstin opposed the registration of the trade mark Antroidin by Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54 Beak Street, London, who were the respondents. The Controller refused the petition, and found in favour of Parke, Davis & Co. with costs. Accordingly he directed that the trade mark Androidin be registered. Giving judgment the Controller said the grounds of opposition relied upon by the petitioners was that the trade mark Antroidin so nearly resembled the trade mark Androstin as to be calculated to deceive and lead to confusion. The word Androstin had been used only in respect of one particular item, a sex hormone product sold in Eire since 1934. This product was a biological preparation for administration by, or on the prescription of members of the medical profession. It was made up and sold in ampoules, and in tablet form, the containers in each case bearing the following instruction or warning: "The contents of this package are to be used only in accordance with the directions of the physician." It was clear, went on the Controller, from the evidence that the trade in this product was not a very large one in this country, but the evidence showed that it was well known to the medical profession by means of circularisation, and through the medium of consistent advertising in the various medical journals circulating in Eire. The respondents, another well-known firm of manufacturing chemists, were also interested in that branch of the trade which handled sex hormone products, and in fact had had such a preparation on the market in this country since 1932. Prior to that date they had manufactured and sold another product, namely a solution prepared from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which product was sold under the trade mark Antuitrin. When the sex hormone preparation was first sold in 1932 it was marketed under the same trade mark, but with the addition of the letter "S." In consequence they had on the market simultaneously two totally different products sold respectively under the marks Antuitrin and Antuitrin S. It would seem, and not without good reason, that the slight variation in these two marks was considered insufficient to distinguish the two different products, and in 1936 it was decided to adopt the word Antroidin as a trade mark for the more recent, i.e., the sex hormone. Previously this had been sold under the trade mark Antuitrin S, and the new word Antroidin was used in contiguity with the trade mark Antuitrin S. Since September 1936 the two products were therefore sold in Eire under the trade marks Antuitrin and Antuitrin S (Antroidin) respectively. It was averred by the respondents' European manager that the combined use of the words Antuitrin S and Antroidin was intended only until such time as the respondents would be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the word Antroidin was readily recognised as the new name of the sex hormone product which they had hitherto sold under the mark Antuitrin S. It appears that the respondents having become satisfied on this point decided to use the word Antroidin alone. Before doing so, however, they sought registration, and lodged the application under review.

Petitioners' Case

Mr. Monks, counsel for the petitioners, continued the Controller, made the case that the registration was going to cause considerable difficulty and confusion among the retail chemists of the country. The number of such chemists was stated in the course of the proceedings to be approximately 800. The petitioners, as he understood Mr. Monks's arguments, considered that confusion would occur in two ways as the result of the system of medical prescription. Firstly the system of writing contractions in the writing of prescriptions would naturally give rise to difficulties in devising distinctive contractions for the words Androstin and Antroidin. And secondly, even if the words were written in full by the prescribing doctor there might be difficulties on the part of the chemist in deciphering the handwriting. A considerable number of declarations by trade and chemists were submitted on behalf of the parties. The relevant averments in these declarations were to the effect that: (1) Some of the declarants considered that they would be con-

fused between the two words; (2) others considered they would not be so confused; (3) owing to the difficulties in sometimes deciphering the calligraphy of prescriptions there would be a danger of the wrong product being supplied; (4) it was more or less the general practice for doctors to indicate in addition to the product prescribed the manufacturer's name, or names identifying same; (5) doctors were not immune from making mistakes in writing the names of products, or the names of their manufacturers. Two facts were clear from the declarations submitted by the petitioners and the respondents—facts which were borne out by the declarations of independent chemists—these were: (1) That the demand for the products in question was entirely dependent upon medical prescription, and (2) it was necessary to store the products in a refrigerator or cool place in order that they might retain their efficacy. Mr. Monks, for the petitioners, argued that the two words were so similar as likely to be confused if used orally, or by telephone. They were also, he argued, likely to be mistaken for one another when read in a prescription, particularly if such prescription was written hurriedly, or in a contracted form. Mr. Ryan, counsel for the respondents, on the other hand, was at some pains to stress that chemists, who were specially trained in deciphering manuscripts, were unlikely to be mistaken or confused. He also mentioned that it was the practice in case of doubt for the chemist to refer to the prescribing doctor for verification of the prescription.

Chemists Defended

Declaring that he could not accept the contentions put forward on behalf of the petitioners, the Controller said: "If I do so it would be to assume that the members of the medical profession are careless, or casual in their writing of prescriptions, and that the chemists in this country are equally careless, or casual, or not competent to fill prescriptions properly. Not only am I not prepared to make this assumption, but I am satisfied that great care is taken by doctors when prescribing, and that chemists by their training are fully competent to decipher prescriptions, and do in fact exercise every care in filling them. No suggestion was made that the respondents coined the word Antroidin with a view to getting close to the petitioners' word, and I am satisfied no matter what its derivation—about which there is considerable doubt—that it was invented and adopted without any thought of, or reference to the petitioners' mark Androstin. It is true there are points of visual similarity between the words, but I regard the differences as more noticeable than the similarities, and in my opinion when found in their entirety the words are clearly distinguishable. To read Androstin as Antroidin, or vice versa, would in my opinion be nothing short of carelessness. It follows that in my view the respondents have satisfactorily discharged the onus which rests upon them as applicants for registration. In consequence I have no option but to dismiss the opposition of the petitioners, and I therefore decide to register the mark Antroidin. I have decided, however, to amend the specification of goods as applied for, and the registration will be in respect of 'a preparation containing the anterior pituitary-like sex hormones being a product for sale on the prescription of a member of the medical profession.' . . . It only remains for me to add that the procedure adopted by the respondents to effect a substitution of their old mark by a new one, seems to me to be a highly desirable one. I cannot conceive a more satisfactory manner of effectively ensuring that users will identify an old and known product under a new mark than to use (as the respondents did) the old mark, and the new mark in contiguity during an interim period."

"FOOD FROM THE GARDEN" is the title of Growmore Bulletin No. 1 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.), and it deals with a number of matters of interest to chemists including soils, manuring, the compost heap, and routine measures to control pests and diseases.

TOXIC GASES.—The detection of chlorine is the subject of a further leaflet published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the series dealing with the detection of poisonous gases in industrial processes (Methods for the Detection of Toxic Gases in Industry, Leaflet No. 10, Chlorine, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.).

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Annual Meeting

THE sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on October 9. Sir Thomas Robinson (president) was in the chair. The attendance included Messrs. P. C. Cahill (vice-president), F. J. Fitzpatrick (treasurer), M. J. Parkes, M. J. Kiernan, J. A. O'Rourke, B. P. Hickey, B. Smith, T. C. Scott, J. Duggan, J. V. McKeever, J. K. Whelan, T. Larkin, P. Fahey, F. J. Robinson, G. C. O'Neill, M. J. O'Callaghan, E. MacMahon, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, J. Gleeson, M. O'Rourke, T. B. O'Sullivan, M. D. Walsh, M. V. Sargent, J. A. Hurson, C. A. Collis, D. J. Reddy, J. C. Dowling, P. P. Buckley, Miss B. A. O'Dwyer, and Mr. F. Storey (Belfast).

COUNCILLORS RE-ELECTED

At the outset of the proceedings THE PRESIDENT declared the following seven outgoing members of the Council re-elected: Messrs. T. C. Scott, P. J. Fielding, J. Duggan, J. V. McKeever, P. Brooke-Kelly, J. K. Whelan, and B. P. Hickey.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Having extended a hearty welcome to all the members of the Society present THE PRESIDENT in his address said: "The work of the Council during the past year has been in every way most satisfactory and is endorsed by the re-election of the seven outgoing members without opposition. This was really to be expected from the experience of past years when each year showed distinct progress in all branches of the Society's work as laid down in the various Pharmacy Acts and kindred enactments devolving on the Council. I find I have just ten successive years of service upon the Council, and in that period I have been fortunate in working with colleagues who were wholehearted in their service, indeed to such an extent that they have created upon the Council a condition of companionship that eliminated to a great extent personal responsibility and made it a joint undertaking. The founder of this happy condition has been undoubtedly our honorary treasurer and former president, Frank Fitzpatrick, who from his first election to the Council brought to the work of the Council exceptional ability, pluck and energy at a time it was needed. This companionship has been fully evidenced this year when I tell you I cannot recall at any meeting when it was necessary to take a vote on any subject. Under the watchful care of our registrar any matter that appeared to affect the profession was promptly brought to the notice of the Council or the committees and suitably dealt with. A deputation of the Council," continued Sir Thomas, "obtained an interview with the Minister for Defence with reference to the position of dispensers in the Army and Volunteer Forces, and secured satisfactory assurances after a most courteous reception. A deputation also waited upon the Minister for Justice with reference to the working of the 1908 Act, dealing with the issue of horticultural poisons licences. The deputation was most attentively listened to and allowed to make the case quite clear for due consideration. We feel hopeful that some redress will result. Our case is a good one as in our opinion there is no reason to-day for such licences, having regard to the fact that the number of licentiates of the Society is now double the number available when the 1908 Act was passed. Additions and corrections of existing legislation as regards the sale and supply of poisons has had the constant attention of the Council and much good work has been done in this connexion. With reference to the privilege the Council secured last year of nomination of a candidate for the Senate, we are not without hope of ultimate success at some future election. As president of the Society I had the honour of attending a function given by the President of Eire during the summer. I also attended and represented the Society at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham in July last, accompanied by Lady Robinson, and received a very hearty welcome. The incidence of war to-day, which must cause a good deal of anxiety in our profession, as regards the supply of essential drugs, and so forth, I cannot quite overlook. The Society is not constituted to deal with the commercial side of pharmacy, yet it is very interesting to feel that the intensive training which the Council has insisted upon for our graduates, equips our licentiates to deal effectively with such problems as may arise, owing to the absence of the numerous specialities in use to-day. It is also a matter of interest that a new Pharmacopoeia is in preparation,

and in this connexion the co-operation of our Society is sought for and I hope will be availed of. I cannot conclude the official portion of my remarks without bearing most sincere tribute to the vice-president, Mr. Cahill. He has been most helpful to me during my year of office, and at times when I was not available he was always willing and ready to come to my assistance. I also wish to pay tribute to the services of the registrar and his most courteous and efficient assistant, Miss Hyland. Mr. Kerr continues to give untiring service to the Society, and with the unrivalled ability that has marked his work since his appointment. You will forgive me," concluded the president, "if I import anything personal into my address, but I feel you will recognise that I occupy an unusual position, first because I have seen the fiftieth year of commencing business in my own account, and the sixtieth year since entering upon my apprenticeship. You will all therefore understand my feelings to-night when I record that after that long period of association with pharmacy I am here to realise the genuine friendship and confidence of the members that was tendered to me in electing me to the highest position in the gift of the Council, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. You are aware that I have secured many honours in the past in connexion with municipal, commercial, and political undertakings, but I esteem and prize more highly than all the honour I have received at your hands, which the members of my family will continue to prize. Much of this I should have said on the day of my election at the Council, but I was unable to do so then and I take the opportunity now offered." (Applause.)

MR. FRED STOREY, Belfast, said he had been asked to perform a very pleasant duty, and that was to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Sir Thomas for his services in the chair during the past year. Indeed one of the reasons why he came to this annual meeting was to support his old friend Sir Thomas. The election of Sir Thomas to be president had given great satisfaction to every chemist, not only down here but also in the North, where he was well known. Sir Thomas had given them a *résumé* of his work during the past year, and they would like to say to him collectively and individually "Thank you, Sir Thomas, for all you have done for the profession." A man like Sir Thomas who had spent over half a century in the profession, and yet at his age was devoting his time to helping pharmacy, was deserving of the highest tribute they could pay him. When he vacated the chair he would have added lustre to an office filled by many great pharmacists in the past, and he hoped by many good pharmacists in the future. On behalf of all chemists he wished to thank Sir Thomas for the way he filled the chair, and for the work he had done during the year now closed. (Applause.)

MR. G. C. O'NEILL, Blackrock, in seconding the vote of thanks, which was cordially passed, said it had been proposed by one of the oldest members of their profession, and as one of the younger pharmacists it was his privilege to second it. Last year he came to know Sir Thomas, through Sir Thomas's connexion with the Benevolent Fund dance committee, and he could say that Sir Thomas took a deep interest in everything connected with pharmacy. With the election of Sir Thomas to the chair he could say another illustrious name had been added to the roll of presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE PRESIDENT acknowledged the vote of thanks and then called on the treasurer, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, to present this report.

TREASURER'S REPORT

MR. FITZPATRICK said: "Following the audit of our 1936-37 accounts it became apparent to me as treasurer that it would be necessary to revise the finances of the Society. Actuarial statements were prepared and submitted to the Council for consideration. The Council was desirous of avoiding any increase in the membership subscription, as they felt that the members had done their part, and that any further burden should be placed upon persons who, while benefiting by the activities of the Society, did not for one reason or other contribute as members. A long view was taken, and while it was recognised that the finances for a few years would not make a good showing, it was also recognised that the steps which had been taken would eventually put the finances on a solid footing. The year 1936-37 showed a deficit of £240 5s. 8d., and the year 1937-38 showed a

further deficit of £762 14s. 5d. This looked very alarming, but as I told you last year, we had turned the corner, and this year I have the good fortune to report that we have a surplus of £774 os. 1d. (applause). You may remember," proceeded Mr. Fitzpatrick, "that when we fought the income tax case, it was decided that our schools and examinations were a business or trade; and while this left us liable to income tax on the profits it also left us in the position that we were able to set off losses against profits. In the years to come you will find what a valuable provision that is. Already I have had some very satisfactory reports in that connexion. Membership again reaches record figures. While income has increased expenditure has decreased. If you look at your balance sheet (on the income side) you will notice that membership subscriptions are less. This is due to the fact that last year there were a number of life subscriptions. Preliminary registration fees are less by £16 16s.; income from investments is less by £4 2s. 1d. and sales of calendars, etc., are less by £7 10s. 6d. Examination fees are increased by £42 4s. and school fees by £36 5s. 11d. Registration fees are increased by £158 11s. This in accordance with the policy I have already mentioned, namely, that every person on the Registers should contribute to the upkeep of the Society, and that all the burden should not be placed on those who are sufficiently interested in pharmacy to become members of the Society. With regard to expenditure the increases are trivial—about £28. At the beginning of the year I asked Mr. Kerr to keep expenditure pared to the bone. My wishes were faithfully carried out. The expenditure for 1939 was £1,448 less than the expenditure for 1938, which was a marvellous piece of work (hear, hear). The Council and the Society are indebted to every member of the Staff for their loyal support in achieving this desirable result. In 1937-38 £163 was spent on printing copies of the Acts and Regulations Concerning Pharmacy and circulars in connexion with the Seanad elections. The use of the duplicator is responsible for most of the rest of the saving. Law costs are down £427 12s. 10d. Costs incurred in the income tax action amounting to £280 11s. were charged last year, and are mainly responsible for the decrease in this charge for 1939. Last year we had to pay £760 1s. 10d. income tax. This year we are free from income tax and obtained a cash refund of £37 17s. 5d. I have given you an account of my stewardship. I trust the members are satisfied, and I will be glad to answer any queries concerning the accounts." (Applause.)

Mr. M. J. O'CALLAGHAN, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the treasurer, said Mr. Fitzpatrick's statement was the best he had heard from any treasurer of the Society. His services to the Society had been beyond anything they might expect, and he trusted Mr. Fitzpatrick would be with them for many years to look after the finances of the Society. (Applause.)

Mr. E. MACMAHON, seconding the vote of thanks, said last year he was timorous about doing the same thing because of the heavy legal expenses. But this year Mr. Fitzpatrick had borne out all he said this time twelve months, and had presented them with a wonderful balance sheet. He hoped Mr. Fitzpatrick would continue to look after the interests of the Society and in a few years they would be in a flourishing financial position. Certainly in the year past he had carried out his duties as treasurer very well.

THE PRESIDENT, conveying the vote of thanks, said they on the Council knew what an extraordinary amount of energy Mr. Fitzpatrick put into his work. No details were too small to be looked after. It was an amazingly successful balance sheet at a time when they had many difficulties to face.

BENEVOLENT FUND

Reporting on the work of the Benevolent Fund during the past year, Mr. FITZPATRICK said this year they were able to give grants amounting to £62 10s., which was shared amongst five beneficiaries. They were now in the happy position of having a capital sum of £1,619 2s. 9d. (hear, hear). The Fund was actually started in 1927, during his own presidency, as the result of a distressing case which came under his notice. Since then Mr. Kerr had received many touching letters of gratitude from persons who benefited from the Fund. When the Fund reached £2,000 they would have sufficient income to distribute every year, that is if the world was not upset by war conditions.

PRESENTATION OF SOCIETY'S MEDAL

The President presented Miss B. A. O'Dwyer, L.P.S.I., with the Society's silver medal.

Making the presentation THE PRESIDENT said Miss O'Dwyer was the second lady to receive this award. When he learned of

this presentation he looked up the Register to see how many ladies they had upon it. He expected to find twenty or thirty, but to his surprise he found there were some two hundred lady pharmacists. He also found that they had nearly all changed their names (laughter). Mr. Kerr had apparently been looking after them to see that they were introduced to the proper parties.

THANKS TO REGISTRAR

Mr. WHELAN said he would like to propose a vote of thanks to their worthy registrar, Mr. Kerr, although he was aware it was already morally passed.

Mr. KIERNAN, seconding, said he could add nothing to the tributes already paid to Mr. Kerr for the energy and capability with which he discharged his duties.

The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. KERR said it was a privilege and pleasure to be the servant of the Society. It was a particular pleasure for him this year to be working under Sir Thomas, as he had the privilege of knowing three generations of the Robinson family. He knew Sir Thomas's father, himself, and his son.

VOCATIONALISM IN PHARMACY

At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the meeting Mr. STOREY said he noticed the Society had been invited to give evidence before the Vocational Commission here. At one previous annual meeting he attended Mr. O'Rourke mentioned this matter of vocationalism in pharmacy. He would like to hear something on the matter.

Mr. O'ROURKE, explaining the question of vocationalism in pharmacy, said under present conditions the Government had to put its finger into everybody's business, but with society organised on vocational lines the Government would confine itself to the broad business of government and safeguarding the common good, while each particular profession or business would control and direct its own affairs. The Pharmaceutical Society to-day had certain statutory powers, but not sufficient power to safeguard the real interests of chemists, and control such things as prices, hours, conditions of work, and confine the sale of pharmaceutical goods to legitimate channels. Mr. Storey mentioned that it was possible if they wished to have chemists' lines confined to chemists they would be asked to give up other lines, such as stationery, confectionery, etc., but they would be prepared to give these up if chemists' lines were confined. The aim would be to ensure that chemists were able to earn a becoming livelihood from their calling, without being subjected to merciless competition. The idea was to create a better tone in the profession through intensive competition in ideas and service while at the same time giving the chemist security to perform certain duties for the community. Already Portugal was organising on vocational lines. Under such a scheme there would be freedom for the individual instead of State control. The main idea was to translate certain principles of vocationalism into practice. It would mean that the functions of the Pharmaceutical Society would be extended to cover all departments of pharmacy, and provide for the welfare of their own members by way of insurance, pension, and other schemes. The aim was to promote an ordered, organised, social system in which each man would have an opportunity of living as a rational human being.

New Books

Fieldhouse, A. & E. E., *Income Tax Simplified*. 16th edition. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. 79. 1s. 6d. A. Fieldhouse, 66 Trinity Street, Huddersfield. [A clear and simple summary of income tax, which will be found of much use to the taxpayer and the student of accountancy.]

Poster Progress, edited by F. A. Mercer and W. Gaunt, with an introduction by Tom Purvis, R.D.I. 11½ in. × 8 in. Pp. 128. 10s. 6d. The Studio, Ltd., 44 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. [Illustrations of five years' work of leading poster artists in Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Hungary, Sweden and Denmark, with brief critical notes. Sixteen pages are in full colour. The examples have been well selected and serve as a demonstration of how much the general level of posters shown on the hoardings is in need of improvement.]

Statutory Committee Meeting

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain met at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 11. This was the first time the Committee had met outside of London. The Committee ordered that the name of John Brown, one of the Society's members, carrying on business at 137 Abbeyhill Street, Glasgow, should be removed from the Register. Mr. G. R. Hill, C.B. presided. It was stated that the complaint against Mr. Brown was that he appeared to have on July 2, 1939, been under the influence of drink while in control of a pharmacy; on August 1 been in charge of a motor car while under the influence of drink; and on August 3 been under the influence of drink while in control of a pharmacy. From the evidence given it appeared that the complaint of having been under the influence of drink while in charge of a car related to an incident in Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh. On his behalf it was stated that he had been let down by someone who had promised to drive for him. So far as the incident of August 3 was concerned, he had a fully qualified assistant in the premises at the time of the alleged offence. He had been a long time in the Society, and, except during the short period referred to, had given good service.

The chairman, in intimating the decision of the Committee, said: We have considered this case very carefully, as it is our duty to do, and we cannot avoid the obvious conclusion that it is a very serious collection of cases. You admit the truth of all three complaints against you. We owe a duty to the public and to the pharmaceutical profession. At the same time we want to do anything we can to help you. It is quite obvious

that you have given way to drink for some reason or other, possibly financial worries have had something to do with it. The conclusion we have come to, in the interests of the public and of the profession, is that we cannot leave a man who is in your condition on the Register and, therefore, we must direct the Registrar to remove your name. On the other hand, we want to help you and there is plenty of time before you for you to rehabilitate yourself. If you will go back as an assistant or in some other capacity and really give up drink completely then you can come back after a reasonable time—to this Committee—and if you satisfy us by evidence and by other people that you really have given up this horrible drink, I think you will have a very fair prospect of having your name restored to the Register.

No Action Taken

The Committee also considered a complaint against a Glasgow chemist, who, in the course of evidence, was stated to have been convicted of resetting a suit length of cloth. The chairman, intimating the decision of the Committee, said: The Committee had decided that, in view of the fact that the chemist in this case had carried on business for a very long period without any complaint against him, and, in view of the fact that the offence of which he had been convicted did not, in any way, have connexion with his business, the Committee did not consider that his name should be ordered to be removed from the Register. [The term "resetting" means "receiving stolen goods."—EDITOR.]

Insurance Act Dispensing

Derby.—Two cases of incorrect dispensing of a test prescription for mist. colchici were recently reviewed by the Insurance Committee. In the first there were a deficiency of 1.8 per cent. of pot. bicarb. and an excess of 18.15 per cent. of sod. sulph., and the chemist explained that at the time he had in hand a regular prescription for the same mixture and from the same doctor, but for a 12 oz. quantity, and he calculated the amount of sod. sulph. in accordance with this. He added that it was his fifteenth test in seven counties and his first mistake. His explanation was accepted but he was warned to exercise greater care in future. In the other case the deficiency of pot. bicarb. was 10 per cent. and the excess of sod. sulph. 16 per cent. Expressing his regret the chemist said that sod. sulph. contained a large amount of water of crystallisation, which it lost on exposure to the air. Both the chemicals were supplied by a reliable combine. He had dispensed as many prescriptions as any other contractor on that Committee's list and he thought that the large number of people who still made use of him in spite of all the charges that had been made was proof that the work was well done. The explanation was accepted.

Devon.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on September 27, Mr. F. E. Battershill in the chair, it was resolved to approve a recommendation of the medical benefits subcommittee that for the time being chemists should be expected to dispense N.H.I. prescriptions up to 7 p.m. on week-days, prescriptions required to be dispensed after 7 p.m. being marked "urgent" by the doctor, and doctors being asked to commence their evening surgeries not later than 6 p.m. It was further resolved that the N.P.U. Executive should be urged to enter a strong protest to the Ministry of Health that the National Pharmaceutical Union was not consulted at the same time as the British Medical Association's emergency committee, as to arrangements for medical attention of child evacuees unaccompanied by parents, the arrangements made having ignored the principle established in N.H.I. matters of reserving prescribing to the doctor and dispensing to the chemist. (See p. 386.)

Sheffield.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently, Mr. E. Preston, M.P.S. (chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee), appealed to insured persons to present their prescriptions for dispensing during the hours of daylight

as, owing to the difficulty of shop lighting, the work of the chemist, which needed very careful watchfulness on the measures, was rendered very difficult in subdued light. The Clerk to the Committee also appealed on behalf of the practitioners that so far as possible insured persons should not make calls upon the medical service unless really necessary, and that attendance at surgeries should, so far as possible, be at the morning surgeries. The Committee passed several resolutions bringing into effect emergency schemes for the treatment of insured persons.

South-West Lancashire and Cheshire. The Joint (Prescriptions) Committee reports that during the month of August the number of scripts dealt with by the Insurance Committees of Birkenhead, Bootle, Cheshire, Chester, Liverpool, St. Helens, Southport, Stockport, Wallasey, Warrington and Wigan was 240,217, compared with 250,457 in the corresponding month of last year. The total number of prescriptions was 343,790, and the average cost per prescription was: Ingredients 4.27d., dispensing 4.22d. The prescription frequency was .35 and the average cost 2.99d. per insured person.

Details for each area are as follows:—

Area	Prescriptions	Prescriptions per script	Cost of Ingredients	Total Prescription cost
			d.	d.
Birkenhead ..	20,447	1.48	91,903.0	177,622.0
Bootle ..	11,453	1.52	42,411.3	89,543.3
Cheshire ..	89,547	1.38	445,288.9	830,925.9
Chester ..	4,962	1.46	27,120.4	48,232.4
Liverpool ..	130,857	1.49	492,643.7	1,036,757.7
St. Helens ..	13,985	1.32	53,346.0	112,184.0
Southport ..	8,555	1.30	45,375.2	83,080.2
Stockport ..	24,312	1.38	102,521.8	205,772.8
Wallasey ..	11,171	1.41	59,022.9	106,913.9
Warrington ..	14,391	1.49	56,555.0	116,187.0
Wigan ..	14,110	1.30	52,081.3	113,393.3
Total ..	343,790	1.43	1,468,269.5	2,920,652.5

Trade Notes

BRAND'S ESSENCE.—Brand & Co., Ltd., Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, are undertaking an extensive advertising campaign during the coming months in connexion with Brand's Essence.

CLEANSING MILK.—International Chemical Co., Ltd., Braydon Road, London, N.16, illustrate in their advertisement in this issue a new display unit for directing attention to their Anne French cleansing milk.

ADVERTISING AS USUAL.—Ex-Lax, Ltd., Slough, point out that in view of the importance of keeping proprietary names before the public, they intend to maintain the advertising of their well-known proprietary. Bonus terms and new display material are available for chemists.

NEW PRICE LIST.—Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., 74-77 White Lion Street, London, N.1, have issued a new edition of their price list, and copies of this, together with the supplementary corrections, may be obtained by any of our subscribers who have not as yet received one.

SUBA SEALS.—William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Wellington Street, Leeds 1, have issued a catalogue illustrating the numerous varieties of Suba seals closures which are now available, and a copy of this list will be a useful addition to the reference list of every business connected with the drug trade.

FOR FIRST-AID OUTFITS.—It has been suggested by medical authorities that the inclusion of a packet of pain-relieving tablets should be included in every first-aid outfit, and Koray, Ltd., Gillespie Road, London, N.5, suggest that their proprietary is eminently suitable for this purpose, particularly as the tablets do not leave any after effect.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO., LTD., 72 Arundel Street, Sheffield, claim that theirs is the only safety razor on the market, by which one can shave with a stroke similar to that of the hollow-ground open type razor. This fact is being stressed in the company's advertisement, and it should appeal to many men, thus resulting in regular customers for Durham-Duplex blades.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—We have received copies of the prospectus of the Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Jury Street, London, E.C.3. Day and evening courses are offered in chemistry, physics and biology for the degrees of the University of London, the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry and the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

CURICONES.—Stephen Matthews & Co., Ltd., 19-21 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, have taken as their motto "Business better than usual." In view of the shortage of travellers, petrol rationing, and other difficulties, the company announce in their advertisement in this issue a special offer in connexion with Curicones in return for a fortnight's display of a special showcard. This includes a cash bonus of 10s. on certain orders.

CHRISTMAS WINDOW DECORATIONS.—Dudley & Co., Ltd., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, consider that in spite of the difficult conditions, Christmas gifts will be as popular as in former years. In view of this, they have produced their usual catalogue of posters and slips and the use of these, apart from other considerations, will add a cheerful note to sombre surroundings created by the black-out. Copies of these lists, printed in full colour, will be sent on request.

KNOLL PRODUCTS.—In announcing that their medical specialities will be distributed by Savory & Moore, Ltd., Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, London, N.15, from December 1, Knoll, Ltd., London, W.1, point out that they are an English company, both as regards directors and shareholders. There are adequate stocks of the company's products available for present demand, and these will be issued to regular customers in normal quantities.

LAIT DE COLOGNE.—Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd., Wimbledon Factory Estate, Morden Road, London, S.W.19, have introduced a new product under the title Lait de Cologne, and details of a bonus scheme in connexion with this product will be found on another page in this issue. The company are also making a bonus offer available until November 25 in connexion with Guitare lipstick. It should also be noted that they are the distributors in this country for Phebel toilet preparations.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HALFORD.—At "The Croft," Warley Croft, Warley Woods, Birmingham, on October 6, Doris, the wife of Sidney Halford, M.P.S., of a daughter.

PEARDON.—On October 14, the wife of T. W. Pardon (export manager for Tokalon, Ltd., and Dae Health Laboratories), 74 Capel Gardens, Pinner, Middlesex, of a son.

RILEY.—On October 10, Doris, the wife of R. A. B. Riley, M.P.S., 1 Queen Street, Morley, Leeds, of a son (John Edward).

Marriages

MADGE—WARE.—At Madron Parish Church, Cornwall, on October 11, Archibald George Mervyn Madge, M.P.S., 11 St. Dunstan's Terrace, Plymouth, to Christine Brenda Ware, Heamoor, Penzance.

TOOMBS—CLARK.—At Richmond Parish Church, Surrey, on September 30, John A. Toombs to Enid Mary, daughter of Mr. S. F. Clark, chemists' valuer, 34 Marksbury Avenue.

WING—THEYS.—At Broadwater Church, Worthing, on October 11, Peter Drayson Wing, M.P.S., to M. E. Theys, Worthing.

Deaths

GARDNER.—At Torquay on October 14, Mr. Richard Exton Gardner, vice-chairman and joint managing director of Yardley & Co., Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W., aged sixty. Mr. Gardner joined Messrs. Yardley in 1897, was secretary of the company from 1905 until 1925, was a director since 1914, and vice-chairman and joint managing director since 1935. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote and extend the business of the company during the forty-two years he was associated with it. During most of his career he was in sole charge of the production side of the Yardley organisation, including the planning and extension of the factory premises at Stratford and elsewhere. A memorial service is to be held at the Parish Church, Broadway, Stratford, E.15, on October 19.



MR. R. E. GARDNER

RICHARDS.—Mr. Edwin Eaton Richards, M.P.S., Elder Cottage, Dore, Sheffield.

Personalities

ALDERMAN E. A. ONYON, M.P.S., Eye, is mayor-elect of the borough.

MR. F. HOWARD SWALES (Thomas Swales, druggists' sundriesman, Leeds) has rejoined H.M. Forces as a subaltern in the Royal Corps of Signals.

MR. P. F. ROWSELL has been re-elected chairman of the Devon Insurance Committee, a position he has held since 1917. He is the only original member of the Committee still serving.

MR. W. J. GOLDSWORTHY, who has recently retired from The British Drug Houses, Ltd., has been presented with a silver salver by the managing director, Mr. C. A. Hill, F.I.C., in recognition of forty-four years' service, for thirty-two years of which he acted as their West of England representative.



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Reprints are available at the following prices, postage included:—

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	s.	d.		s.	d.
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500 copies ...	20	0	500 copies ...	25	0
1,000 copies ...	30	0	1,000 copies ...	32	6

Orders, together with remittance, should be addressed to: The Publisher, **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,** 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

B/13 Bacteriocide brand sulphanilamide.	M/16 Labrasol.
T/12 Dyspine inhalant.	N/13 Ruffi (Stabavite Syndicate, address).
S/12 Glida cosmetic bags.	W/13 U-zest friction cloth.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Preventing Excessive Profits

THE word "profiteer" was coined during the war of 1914-18 and received official recognition when the Government of the period introduced that unique piece of legislation, The Profiteering Act, designed to prevent undue profits being made and to provide means of punishing a trader who in the view of a local committee had made such a profit on a particular transaction. That the Act was ineffective is a matter of history, but it is to be hoped that the present Government will benefit from the experience of its predecessors in office. There is every likelihood that such will be the case, for whereas in the last war little or no control over commodities was exercised until there existed an acute shortage of articles in general demand, this time fixed selling prices for certain articles, and rationing, are or shortly will be in force. Further, to prevent the prices of certain goods being unduly raised legislation for this purpose (The Prices of Goods Bill) has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and the Bill is to be read a second time on October 19. The text is printed on pages 398 to 400 of this issue.

Under the Bill, the Board of Trade is empowered to define goods that are to be price-regulated, and these can only be sold or offered for sale at a sum not exceeding the permitted price. This amount is arrived at by adding a permitted increase to a basic price, the latter being that at which similar goods were offered for sale on August 1, 1939, or another appropriate date in the case of seasonal goods. The permitted increases in price are to cover other factors, such as costs of material, premises and plant, wages, insurance premiums and so forth. Powers are being taken to specify by order a basic price, permitted increases and prices, if a representative trade body so requests. Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Bill are of considerable importance. The first-mentioned concerns the setting up of a central and local price-regulation committees. Under paragraph 4 of this section, where it appears to a local price-regulation committee that there has been a contravention in their locality of any of the provisions of section one of the Act and the committee are of opinion (after giving to the alleged offender an opportunity of making representations) that a prosecution ought to be instituted in respect thereof, the matter is reported to the central price-regulation committee,

which, if of the same opinion, request the Board of Trade to institute proceedings accordingly. The prohibition of holding up of stocks is the subject of section 11, which makes it an offence to refuse an offer to buy price-regulated goods at the permitted price if made with a tender of immediate payment unless this would involve a breach of some other lawful obligation. The price-regulation committee is given power to examine accounts, books and other documents for the purposes of the Act, and in the case of prosecutions the onus of proving that the amount charged was within the permitted price lies with the defendant. Penalties are dealt with in sections 7, 12 and 15. Under 7 (2), power is given to the court, in certain circumstances, to prevent a convicted person from carrying on, or being concerned with the carrying on of, the business in which the offence was effected or a business of a similar character.

As it stands the Bill gives wide powers to the Board of Trade and the price-regulating committees, and the full extent of these can only be gauged when the orders are issued by the former and operated by the latter. It is to be hoped that all entrusted with the carrying out of this legislation will exercise their discretion, for it is important to distinguish between profits due to extortionate prices and those resulting from increased turnover, a matter in which the general public often singularly fail.

Supplies and Prices

ACCORDING to reports that have appeared recently in the lay press, prices for certain chemicals, drugs, essential oils and allied products underwent "spectacular advances" during the first month of the war. A conclusion readers might infer from these reports is that the nation is approaching a famine in some of these commodities, and that the possibility of securing fresh supplies is problematical. Publication of such statements would serve but little useful purpose even if they reflected the actual position, but as they paint only one part of the picture they are liable to be actively harmful. On the one hand they give an added incentive to price increases, and on the other they tend to create a rush by consumers to secure heavy reserve stocks. Values have, of course, increased appreciably in the circumstances of the past five weeks, and we are aware that consumers have occasionally reported difficulty in securing the stocks they wish to purchase. Dealers and manufacturers have usually replied to inquiries from any but known customers that they are unable to quote, and in many instances orders have been filled for only half the amounts called for. But these facts are not to be taken as indicative of a shortage, either actual or pending.

During the European crisis of September-October 1938, there was, it will be remembered, a rush to buy all descriptions of raw materials of the Trade. Importers and dealers practically cleared their stocks, and makers of chemicals had orders on hand which kept them at production capacity for some time ahead. The international tension eased, but consumers learned their lesson and the majority adopted a policy of maintaining substantial emergency stocks of all their raw materials. Similarly, throughout August 1939 there was abnormal business in all markets and, by the time war was declared, few if any consumers of chemicals, crude drugs or essential oils as raw materials had not taken the obvious precaution of laying in stocks up to the limit of their capacity. Following such heavy buying a temporary shortage

of some products on the markets was bound to occur. Actually, the goods had simply changed hands and the shortage was more apparent than real. It was, and still is to some extent, this exceptional demand both here and in the world's markets generally that resulted in some prices "rocketing" and that caused the quoted values of others to be increased to an extent that would not have occurred had buyers not become apprehensive on the subject of future supplies.

Take, for instance, the position of makers of pharmaceutical chemicals and similar manufactured products. The demand they have had to meet, apart from Government contracts, has in five weeks been greater than that of five normal months, and because sometimes they cannot give almost immediate delivery, word goes round suggesting a shortage. There are, we know, isolated exceptions in all markets, but in general there is not a real shortage; in fact, production was never so substantial, and it is still increasing.

The position in the crude drugs markets is perhaps a little more difficult, but here again there is, with but few exceptions, no acute shortage. Importers and dealers alike report abnormal demands, not only during the past five weeks but throughout the whole of the year, and there is no doubt consumers of these commodities have reserve supplies sufficient for some months ahead. They have been purchased, not for near requirements but against the fear of higher costs in the future. We are aware that foreign shippers, whose quotations for fresh supplies are now coming to hand, are asking high prices. Importers are faced with many difficulties on questions of making payment in foreign currencies, freights, insurance, etc., and there may be some delay before shipments reach this country. The outlook may not appear promising, but we believe importers are adopting the right policy in refusing to be stampeded into placing orders on the basis of almost handing the foreign seller a blank cheque. It may be said that, if users in this country do not purchase the goods, other countries will; they may, but most likely will not. The shipper will want to sell his goods while the circumstances are in his favour, and we believe refusals to pay anything approaching some of the fantastic prices now being cabled will have the desired effect. Import licences have to be obtained and it would be helpful if the Government declined to issue permits where it is proved that the shipper was profiteering flagrantly. Such action may appear drastic where so-called essential products are concerned but, in these times, if it is effective it is desirable. Should the war continue for a year or two, the cost of these raw materials will, at the recent rate of increase, reach extortionate figures. Importers may defer and restrict their purchases, but the authorities could bring much more pressure to bear by licensing only goods purchased at reasonable prices. We are confident that, after a short time, shippers would be willing to meet the position.

Much the same position has arisen in the essential oils markets; where most of the importers report they have done twelve months' business in the past two months. Consequently, stocks in their hands are rather below the normal level, and they are dubious about bringing forward fresh supplies at the prices now being quoted by overseas shippers. With a slightly depreciated currency, we must accept as inevitable a somewhat higher level of prices for these articles and similar foreign produce, but that is a very different matter from some of the current shipment quota-

tions, which can in no way be justified as being within the limits of reasonable charges.

As we view the position, there is little to suggest either general inflation in values or shortage of most of the chemical and allied products manufactured in this country, and Government action in limiting import licences to goods purchased at reasonable prices would check the exploitation in foreign shippers' quotations that is at present only in its infancy.

Sugar in the Pharmacy

As users of sugar, even if only on a small scale, chemists were in danger of being left out of the Government's rationing scheme for this commodity, according to the original plans. The possibility has been avoided through prompt action on the part of the National Pharmaceutical Union. On September 27, representations were made to the Ministry of Food that supplies to pharmacists for trade purposes should be provided for. In reply, the Ministry suggested that provision would be made "through the ordinary channels of distribution," and that in due course the procedure to be followed by chemists would be notified by their "usual suppliers." As was pointed out by the secretary of the Union, the usual suppliers of many chemists were local grocers, whose stocks were to be strictly governed by the number of ration cards presented by private customers, with no margin for supplying trade users. Moreover, the issue of special permits for obtaining supplies from grocers would have placed chemists in a degree of dependence on dealers who were, in some respects, local trade competitors, while sugar is not a commodity in which drug wholesalers are able to trade with profit to themselves. The arrangements now concluded with the Sugar Controller provide for supplies being obtained from "secondary sugar wholesalers" within a radius of twenty miles from the applicant's pharmacy. Chemists' requirements are to be issued to wholesalers by the Sugar Commission every two months, and thus only orders for one sixth of the year's total consumption can be placed at any one time; cards notifying quantities required should have been posted to reach the N.P.U. not later than October 21. In this connexion, however, it should be pointed out that for all other purposes the maximum quantity of sugar supplied is one month's requirement. The Union is to be congratulated on negotiating an eminently satisfactory arrangement.

Retail Trading Hours

IN many areas earlier closing of chemists' shops has been decided on for the duration of the war, following consultations between the local Pharmaceutical, Panel and Insurance Committees, and in some districts a rota system has been evolved whereby one pharmacy remains open for an hour after the others have closed. So far as medicines are concerned, such arrangements can always be adjusted to local circumstances, but in regard to general trading an announcement on universal closing hours for shops was made in the House of Commons on October 12 (see p. 397). Apparently it is intended that from October 30 the closing hour on the late night shall be 7.30 p.m. and on other evenings 6 p.m. These changes would appear to give effect to the Government's views on the matter, but various bodies representative of retail traders are calling attention to the difficulties of shopping during the restricted daylight hours of winter and proposals have been submitted to the Home Office that summer time should be continued throughout the year. In addition it is advocated that three-quarters of an hour should be taken off each end of black-out time. The change over to Greenwich time is due to take place on November 18, and it is shortly after this date that the public normally commences Christmas shopping. The question of business hours at this period of the year is therefore a serious one for retailers. It is desirable that the facilities which the public expects shall be available, and all traders welcome the opportunity to increase their turnover and profit. At the same time assistants in shops should not be unduly delayed in reaching their homes. The difficulties of the situation will be appreciated when it is realised that on December 23 the sun rises at 8.4 a.m. and sets at 3.5 p.m. (Greenwich time). Under the scheme now being put forward the hours of daylight available for the Christmas shopping period would be approximately from 8.20 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Parliamentary News

GLUCOSE FOR MANUFACTURE

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was asked on October 3 whether he could state the difficulties in the way of a more general release of glucose for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. W. S. Morrison: The restrictions on the supply of glucose are due to temporary difficulties in supplying raw material, which it is hoped will be overcome in the near future.

COD LIVER OIL SUPPLIES

Asked on October 12 whether he was in a position to make a statement on the lack of supplies of cod liver oil in Lincoln, Mr. W. S. Morrison (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) replied that he was not aware of the difficulty referred to, but would be pleased to look into it if particulars were sent. The questioner stated that one Lincoln firm which normally handles 30,000 to 40,000 gallons had not been able to obtain a single gallon.

PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY

Mr. Leslie asked the Secretary of State for War on October 12 why similar pharmaceutical service was not provided in the Army to that provided in the Navy; and what representations on the subject had been made to him by the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists?

Sir V. Warrender: I am advised that the requirements of the Army are adequately met by the existing organisation. In addition to those normally employed in peace time, I am informed that over 100 fully qualified pharmacists have been enlisted as dispensers into the medical services since the outbreak of war. The council of the Guild of Pharmacists have made frequent representations regarding the pharmaceutical services of the Army over a period of many years, but nothing that has transpired during these discussions has caused the Army Council to modify their opinion as to the proved efficacy of the existing arrangements.

EXPORT LICENCES

The President of the Board of Trade was asked on October 2 whether he was aware of the many protests that were being

received by commercial and industrial organisations with regard to delays in obtaining licences for the export of goods on the controlled list; what steps he was proposing to take to expedite the issue of such licences; and whether steps would be taken to centralise the information necessary to enable export licences to be granted without delay?

Mr. Oliver Stanley: I much regret that certain difficulties and delays have arisen with regard to the issue of export licences. These have been due to the immense volume of work which had to be handled by the Export Licensing Department immediately on its creation. One of the causes of the delay in granting licences is that my department has to ascertain from various Service Departments and the Ministry of Supply what is the need for the type of material in question.

SHOPS CLOSING HOURS

In reply to questions put on October 12, the Home Secretary (Sir John Anderson) announced that, as from October, it was proposed that the general closing hours laid down in Section 1 of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, should be advanced to 7.30 p.m. on the late night and 6 p.m. on other evenings, but that where local conditions made some variation desirable for the convenience of the public, local authorities should be empowered to substitute 8 p.m. on the late night and an hour not later than 7 p.m. on one or more other evenings in any part of their district, for any class of trade or business. An Order in Council to give effect to these proposals would be made as soon as possible. The exemptions contained in the Act of 1928 would not be affected. The responsibility for the regulation of working conditions rested, he said, with the Minister of Labour, but the latter had been consulted; he was in full agreement with the decision announced, which would, at all events, not make the position of shop assistants any more difficult. In reply to another questioner, the Home Secretary stated that the interests consulted had been large, small and multiple shopkeepers, shop assistants and the shopping public, including various types of workers.

Medical Abstracts

Treatment of Epilepsy

AN investigation to determine the anticonvulsant effect of epanutin (sodium diphenyl-hydantoinate) as compared with other drugs having similar properties such as bromides, phenobarbitone and chloral has been carried out by Blair, Bailey & McGregor on seventy-five patients treated for two to six months continuously with the drug, ("Lancet," August 12, p. 363). The results show that the action of epanutin was superior to that of these drugs in many cases, but in others it appeared to be inferior. Mental improvement was observed in most of the patients, the typical epileptic temperament being considerably improved and the patients becoming more congenial and more easily nursed and occupied. Apart from the reduction in the number of fits, there is little doubt that epanutin is beneficial to the mental condition of many patients. The patients being chronic psychotic epileptics, there was little room for intellectual improvement, but a beneficial modification of the typical epileptic temperament was often observed. From their observations the authors were convinced that most of the patients had improved mentally, being more cheerful and congenial, less quarrelsome and complaining, and more easily managed and occupied. In some cases the effect has been remarkable. Detrimental changes may, however, develop in association with toxic effects, and whenever a patient's mental condition appears worse chronic poisoning should be suspected. Many cases exhibited toxic nervous symptoms, but only one developed a rash. These toxic symptoms often developed after an increase in the dose.

Calcium Acetylsalicylate and Its Uses

A DETAILED study of the chemistry and therapeutics of calcium acetylsalicylate has been made by Coplans, Gellman and Green ("Medical Press and Circular," September 6, p. 199) who have drawn the following conclusions from their work. Calcium acetylsalicylate, which is readily soluble in water, is suitable for the

purposes of injection. It is more readily absorbed than ordinary aspirin, but is more slowly eliminated. It is also more rapidly hydrolysed by the body fluids. Its action is therefore quicker and lasts longer. Ordinary aspirin, being an acid substance, tends to disturb the acid-base equilibrium of the body, and is liable to withdraw systemic calcium and other bases. Calcium acetylsalicylate is a neutral salt and does not exhibit these harmful tendencies. The drug is a good source of a useful amount (10 per cent.) of easily assimilable calcium. This is an important consideration for women during pregnancy and lactation, for growing children, senile cases and in arthritic patients where conditions indicate salicylate therapy. Unlike aspirin, which possesses these tendencies, calcium acetylsalicylate does not provoke constipation, nausea or digestive disturbances, nor does it exert any irritating effect on the kidneys and bladder. It is considerably less toxic than ordinary aspirin and much larger doses can safely be used when required. It is not contra-indicated in cases of cardiac weakness, and is especially suitable in conditions which are known to be unfavourably sensitive to ordinary salicylate medication. The substance is analgesic, antipyretic, diaphoretic, sedative and anti-rheumatic. It is markedly superior to ordinary aspirin in the treatment of chorea in children. It shows a pronounced sedative action and an appreciable reduction in the total control period of the disease. Gastroscopic observation before and after administration of ordinary aspirin shows that it is an irritant of the gastric mucosa and may cause acute indigestion, chronic gastritis and even sub-mucous hæmorrhage. Calcium acetylsalicylate of good quality does not exhibit these harmful properties. Unstable brands of calcium acetylsalicylate are unsatisfactory and do not afford the clinical advantages of a good brand. Chemical examination of the various brands of calcium acetylsalicylate show that the most stable brand available and that having also the least amount of initial free salicylic acid is the one containing a suitable proportion of calcium chloride, which acts as a stabilising agent.

Prices of Goods Bill

A BILL to prevent the price of goods of such descriptions as may be specified by the Board of Trade being raised above a basic price for those goods by more than an amount referable to increases in certain specified expenses, and for purposes consequential thereon and incidental thereto was introduced in the House of Commons on October 9. The text is as follows:—

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, agree to sell or offer to sell, any price-regulated goods in the course of any business at a price which exceeds the permitted price, that is to say the basic price together with the amount of any permitted increase.

2. In this Act the expression "price-regulated goods" means goods of a description defined in an order made by the Board of Trade under this section and for the time being in force.

3. (1) In this Act the expression "basic price" means, in relation to price-regulated goods of any description sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, the price at which, in the ordinary course of the business in the course of which those goods were sold, agreed to be sold, or offered for sale, goods of that description, similar to those goods were being offered for sale at the first day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine (or other the date as at which the basic price is, under subsection (4) of this section, to be ascertained), or, if such goods were not then being so offered for sale, the price at which such goods were last being so offered for sale before that date.

(2) In relation to price-regulated goods sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, in the course of a business which included both a wholesale and a retail branch, or both a manufacturing and a merchandising branch, or two or more branches in localities of a different character or otherwise howsoever distinguishable, the reference in subsection (1) of this section to the business in the course of which those goods were sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, shall be construed as a reference to the particular branch of that business in the course of which the transaction was effected.

(3) In relation to price-regulated goods sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, in the course of a business, or of a branch of a business, which was not being carried on at the date as at which the basic price for those goods is to be ascertained, or in the course of which goods of the relevant character were not being offered for sale at that date, the preceding provisions of this section shall have effect with the substitution, for the reference in subsection (1) thereof to the business in the course of which those goods were sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, of a reference to some business similar to that business, which was then being carried on, or in the course of which goods of the relevant character were then being offered for sale, as the case may be.

(4) If, having regard either (a) to any exceptional circumstances affecting the price at which goods of any description were being offered for sale at the said first day of August; (b) to the lapse of time since that day and any resulting difficulty in ascertaining the price at which goods of any description were being offered for sale at that day; or (c) to the fact that goods of any description are subject to a seasonal variation of price; it appears to the Board of Trade to be expedient that the basic price for goods of that description should be ascertained as at a date other than the said first day of August, the Board may by order direct that the basic price therefor shall, as regards a sale, agreement or offer, made whilst the order is in force, be ascertained as at such date, or, in the case of goods subject to a seasonal variation of price, as at such different dates in the case of transactions effected at different seasons, as may be specified in the order.

4. In this Act the expression "permitted increase" means, in relation to any price-regulated goods sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, in the course of any business, an amount not exceeding such increase as is reasonably justified in view of the matters specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

5.—(1) If, on the application of any body of persons appearing to the Board of Trade to be representative of traders in goods of any description, it appears to the Board, after consultation with the central price-regulation committee appointed under section eight of this Act, to be expedient and practicable so to do, may by order specify—(a) a price representing a basic price for goods of that description; (b) a percentage representing a standard of permitted increase for goods of that description; or (c) a price representing a permitted price for goods of that description; and a sale of, or an agreement or offer to sell, goods of a description as to which an order under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), of this subsection is in force shall, notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this Act, be deemed to be lawful, so far as regards the provisions of section one of this Act, if it is made at a price which does not exceed—

- (i) the price specified under the said paragraph (a) together with the amount of any permitted increase;
 - (ii) the basic price together with an amount equal to the percentage thereof specified under the said paragraph (b); or
 - (iii) the price specified under the said paragraph (c);
- as the case may be.

(2) As soon as may be after making such an order as aforesaid the Board shall publish in such manner as they think best for informing

persons appearing to the Board to be likely to be affected a notice specifying the effect thereof.

(3) An appeal shall lie against such an order as aforesaid to a referee appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act at the instance of any body of persons appearing to the referee to be representative of traders in, or buyers of, goods of the description in question: Provided that an appeal against such an order shall not be entertained unless notice of the intention of the body appealing to make the appeal is given to the Board within fourteen days from the first publication of the notice required by the last preceding subsection.

(4) A referee shall have power, on an appeal against such an order as aforesaid, to direct the Board to revoke the order, or to vary it either by reducing or increasing the price or percentage therein specified, and the Board shall give effect to any such direction.

(5) The provisions in that behalf of the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to the appointment of assessors for the purposes of an appeal under this section, and with respect to the procedure on such an appeal.

(6) The Board may by order prescribe a mark appearing to them to be suitable for indicating that goods to which the mark may be applied are goods of a description as to which an order specifying a price under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section is in force and that the price at which they are offered for sale does not exceed the specified price, and the use of a mark so prescribed shall be taken for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, to be a trade description within the meaning of that Act indicating those facts.

6.—(1) In relation to a description of price-regulated goods in the case of which the provisions of section three of this Act cannot operate by reason of that description of goods having come into existence after the first day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, the Board of Trade may by order specify a price which shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the basic price for goods of that description sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale, whilst the order is in force.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2) to (5) of the last preceding section shall have effect in relation to an order made under this section as they have effect in relation to an order made under subsection (1) of that section.

7.—(1) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of section one of this Act he shall be guilty of an offence and shall (a) on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine; or (b) on conviction on indictment, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine: Provided that where it is proved that an offer or agreement made in contravention of section one of this Act has been followed by an agreement or sale so made in pursuance of that offer or agreement, those transactions together shall be taken to constitute a single offence.

(2) On the third or any subsequent occasion on which a person is found guilty of an offence under the preceding subsection, the court may, on the application of the Attorney General, or on the application of the prosecutor made with the consent of the Attorney General, make such order having effect during such period as the court thinks fit for preventing the offender carrying on, or being concerned in any manner directly or indirectly with the carrying on of, the business in the course of which the transaction constituting the offence was effected, or any branch of that business, or any business or branch of a business of a similar character, and if any person contravenes an order made under this subsection he shall be guilty of an offence and shall (a) on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; or (b) on conviction on indictment, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years.

8.—(1) The Board of Trade shall appoint a central price-regulation committee, and such number of local price-regulation committees, having power to exercise their functions in respect of such localities, as the Board may think requisite or expedient for the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of the local price-regulation committee for any locality to enforce the provisions of this Act in that locality, and to give to any person who alleges a contravention in that locality of any of the provisions of section one of this Act an opportunity of making representations to them, and, if so requested by that person, of being heard by them.

(3) It shall be the duty of the central price-regulation committee to secure uniformity in the manner of the discharge of their functions by local price-regulation committees, to exercise a general supervision over the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and to give advice and assistance to the Board in the discharge of their functions thereunder.

(4) Where it appears to a local price-regulation committee that there has been a contravention in their locality of any of the provisions of section one of this Act and the committee, after giving to the alleged offender an opportunity of making representations to them, and, if so requested by him, of being heard by them, are of opinion that a prosecution ought to be instituted in respect thereof, the committee

shall report the matter to the central price-regulation committee, who, if they are of the same opinion, shall request the Board of Trade to institute proceedings accordingly, and a prosecution for such a contravention shall not be instituted except by the Board of Trade upon request made to them as aforesaid: Provided that a prosecution may be instituted by the Director of Public Prosecutions either: (a) if it appears to him that the prosecution ought to be instituted and that the local price-regulation committee, having been made aware of the matter, have failed to report it to the central price-regulation committee, or that that committee, having received a report thereof, have failed to request the Board to institute proceedings; or (b) if the Board so request.

(5) A price-regulation committee may by notice in writing require any person carrying on a business which includes the sale of any price-regulated goods to produce to, and allow to be examined by, a person appointed by the committee, such accounts, books and other documents in the custody of the person so required or under his control relating to that business as may be specified or described in the notice, and to furnish to the person appointed such information as he may reasonably require for the purposes of this Act.

(6) A price-regulation committee shall be constituted in such manner as the Board may determine.

(7) The Board may appoint a secretary to each price-regulation committee, and each such committee may employ such officers and servants as the Board may, with the approval of the Treasury, determine.

(8) There shall be paid by the Board, to the members of each price-regulation committee such remuneration (if any) and such travelling and subsistence allowances, to the secretary so appointed and to the officers and servants so employed such remuneration, and such other expenses of the committee, as the Board with the approval of the Treasury may determine.

(9) Any expenses of the Board under the last preceding subsection shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

9. On a prosecution of a person for a contravention of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, when the sale of, or agreement or offer to sell, the goods in question and the price at which it was made have been proved, then, if it is also proved that that price exceeds the basic price for those goods, or for other similar goods sold or agreed to be sold in the course of any business at or about the same date and in similar circumstances, it shall lie on that person to prove that the price at which he made the sale, agreement or offer, in question did not exceed the permitted price, or to prove that, having regard to the specification under section five of this Act of a price or percentage in relation to goods of the description to which the goods in question belong, the sale, agreement or offer is to be deemed by virtue of that section to be lawful.

10.—(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to whom an offer to buy price-regulated goods is made to impose, as a condition of the acceptance of the offer, a condition to the effect that the buyer shall buy any other goods, whether being price-regulated goods or not, or a condition to the effect that the buyer shall pay for any services in respect of the goods to which the offer relates other than transport or insurance.

(2) Where an offer to sell price-regulated goods is combined with an offer to sell other goods, whether being price-regulated goods or not, or with any other transaction, the person making the offer shall state in writing the price which he assigns to those goods, if he is required so to do by any person to whom the offer is made, and the offer to sell those goods shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be an offer to sell them at the price so stated.

11. Any person carrying on a business in the course of which price-regulated goods of any description are normally sold, and having in his possession a stock of goods of that description, shall not refuse an offer to buy goods of that description at the permitted price made with a tender of immediate payment therefor, unless the acceptance of the offer would, having regard to the quantity of goods to which the offer relates or to any other consideration, be contrary to the normal practice of his business, or would involve a breach of some obligation lawfully binding on him, or would interfere with arrangements made by him for an orderly disposal of his stocks amongst his regular customers.

12.—(1) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of either of the two last preceding sections he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2) and (4) of section eight of this Act shall have effect in relation to a contravention of either of the two last preceding sections as they have effect in relation to a contravention of section one of this Act.

13.—(1) This Act shall not apply to a sale, or to an agreement or offer to sell, for an amount fixed by auction.

(2) This Act shall not apply to a sale, or to an agreement or offer to sell, goods intended for export, and on a prosecution of a person for a contravention of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, it shall be a defence for that person to prove that he had reasonable cause to believe that the goods in question were intended for export.

14. The illegality by virtue of this Act of any transaction shall not prejudice any rights acquired by any person without notice of the facts rendering it unlawful.

15.—(1) Any person who fails to produce or furnish any account, book or other document, or any information, which he is required under this Act to produce or furnish, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and also to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which the failure continues.

(2) Any person who, being required under this Act to produce any account, book or other document, with intent to deceive produces any account, book or other document, which he knows to be false in a material particular, or who, being required under this Act to furnish any information, makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular, shall, unless indicted therefor, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(3) Any person who refuses or who wilfully neglects to attend, or to give evidence, in obedience to a summons issued under the Second Schedule to this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

16.—(1) No information with respect to any particular business which has been obtained under this Act shall, without the consent of the person carrying on that business, be disclosed otherwise than in connexion with the execution of this Act: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a disclosure of information made for the purposes of any criminal proceedings which may be taken whether by virtue of this Act or otherwise, or for the purposes of a report of any such proceedings.

(2) If any person discloses any information in contravention of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such imprisonment and such fine, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

17. Where a person convicted of a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act is a body corporate, every person who, at the time of the contravention, was a director or officer of the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge, or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the contravention.

18.—(1) Any order, authorised under this Act to be made by the Board of Trade may be made by the President of the Board or in his absence by a Secretary of State, and any other thing required or authorised by or under this Act to be done by, to, or before the Board of Trade may be done by, to, or before the President of the Board, any secretary, under-secretary or assistant secretary of the Board, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President.

(2) Any order made by the Board of Trade under this Act may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order made by the Board: Provided that, in relation to an order varying an order made under subsection (1) of section five or under section six of this Act, otherwise than in pursuance of a direction given by a referee, the provisions of subsections (2) to (5) of section five of this Act shall have effect as they have effect in relation to an order made under subsection (1) of that section.

(3) The definition in an order for any of the purposes of this Act of a description of goods may be framed by reference to any circumstances whatsoever.

(4) The Board may make regulations for prescribing the procedure to be followed in relation to anything required or authorised to be done under this Act, otherwise than in relation to proceedings in any court, and generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

19. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland: (a) subsection (2) of section seven of this Act shall have effect as if for any reference to an application by or with the consent of the Attorney General, there were substituted a reference to an application by or on behalf of the Lord Advocate; (b) for subsection (4) of section eight of this Act the following subsection shall be substituted:

“(4) Where it appears to a local price-regulation committee that there has been a contravention in their locality of any of the provisions of section one of this Act and the committee, after giving to the alleged offender an opportunity of making representations to them, and, if so requested by him, of being heard by them, are of opinion that a prosecution ought to be instituted in respect thereof, the committee shall report the matter to the central price-regulation committee, who, if they are of the same opinion, shall report the matter to the Board of Trade, who may, if they think fit, report the matter to the Lord Advocate, and a prosecution for such a contravention shall not be instituted except after such a report: Provided that such a prosecution may be instituted if it appears to the Lord Advocate that the prosecution ought to be instituted and that the local price-regulation committee having been made aware of the matter, have failed to report it to the central price-regulation committee, or that that committee, having received a report thereof, have failed to report to the Board.

20.—(1) For the purposes of the application of this Act to Northern Ireland: (a) references to the Attorney General and to the Director of Public Prosecutions shall be construed as references to the Attorney General for Northern Ireland, or, in a case in which the Attorney General for Northern Ireland is unable to act, to the deputy appointed under section two of the Office of Attorney General Act (Northern Ireland),

1923, to act as Attorney General for Northern Ireland; (b) the expression "summary conviction" means conviction subject to, and in accordance with, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act (including any Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland) amending that Act;

(2) For the purposes of section six of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, this Act shall be deemed to be an Act passed before the appointed day.

21.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Prices of Goods Act, 1939.

(2) This Act shall continue in force until such date as His Majesty may by Order in Council declare to be the date on which the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of this Act came to an end, and shall then expire except as respects things previously done or omitted to be done.

FIRST SCHEDULE

MATTERS TO BE REGARDED IN FIXING PERMITTED INCREASE

Cost of the provision of materials, whether raw or semi-manufactured, and of stocks of goods, requisite for the carrying on of the business.

Expense of manufacturing and processing operations.

Cost of premises and plant, expense of maintenance and improvement thereof, and rent.

Insurance premiums.

Wages and salaries.

Liability for duties of customs and excise, rates, and interest on money borrowed.

Transport charges.

Expense of advertising, employment of salesmen on commission, and other marketing measures.

Changes in the total volume of the business over which the overhead expenses thereof fall to be spread.

Any other matter specified in an order made by the Board of Trade under this Schedule and in force at the time of the sale, agreement or offer, in question.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS AS TO APPEALS AGAINST ORDERS SPECIFYING PRICES

1. The referee for the purposes of any appeal against an order made under section five or six of this Act, or against an order varying such an order, shall be a member of the legal profession appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

2.—(1) There shall be constituted three panels, each consisting of six persons appointed by the Board of Trade, being, in the case of the said panels respectively: (a) persons who appear to the Board to be

experienced in matters of finance or accountancy; (b) persons who appear to the Board to have technical knowledge of matters relating to trading in different descriptions of price-regulated goods; and (c) persons who appear to the Board to be qualified to represent the interests of buyers of such goods on such appeals as aforesaid.

(2) A person appointed to be a member of any of the said panels shall be appointed to be a member thereof for a specified period, subject to such conditions with respect to the vacation of his office as may be imposed before the time of his appointment, and a person ceasing to hold office as a member of a panel shall be eligible for reappointment thereto.

3.—(1) The referee shall, for the purposes of each appeal, obtain the assistance as assessor of one person from each of the said panels.

(2) In selecting an assessor from the panel consisting of persons having technical knowledge of matters relating to trading, the referee shall have regard to the nature of the particular appeal, so that, as nearly as may be, the person so selected shall be conversant with and have knowledge of the technicalities that may arise in dealing with that appeal.

4. For the purpose of dealing with any appeal, the referee may by summons require any person to attend, at such time and place as is specified in the summons, to give evidence or to produce any documents in his custody or under his control which the referee considers it necessary to examine, and may take evidence on oath, and for that purpose administer oaths, or may, instead of administering an oath, require the person examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the matter respecting which he is examined: Provided that no person shall be required, in obedience to such a summons, to go more than ten miles from his place of residence, unless the necessary expenses of his attendance are paid or tendered to him.

5. Subject to the preceding provisions of this Schedule, the Lord Chancellor may make rules for regulating the procedure on such appeals as aforesaid, and, without prejudice to the generality of this paragraph, such rules may make provision for limiting the time within which any act to be done in relation to an appeal must be done.

6.—(1) The Board of Trade may pay to a referee appointed under this Schedule, and to a person selected to act as an assessor for the purposes of any appeal, such remuneration as the Board, with the approval of the Treasury, may determine, and such expenses of the referee and of any person so selected as the Board and the Treasury may approve shall be defrayed by the Board.

(2) Any expenses of the Board under this paragraph shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

BLACK-OUT ILLUMINATIONS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in paints and acids, advertisement signs, etc. Solicitors: Underwood, Barrow & Heys-Jones, 9 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

EVERITTS (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and agents for requisites for the pharmaceutical trade, manufacturers and salesmen of cosmetics, medicines, etc. Reginald E. L. Everitt, 49 Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2, director.

Voluntary Liquidation

McLeod & Sons, Ltd., 48-50 Sandford Street, Birkenhead, chemists. A meeting of the creditors was held in Liverpool on October 2, Mr. T. H. McLeod (a director of the company) presiding. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities of £536 3s. 3d., of which £274 1s. 3d. was due to the trade and the balance of £262 2s. to cash creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £90 3s. 7d., or a deficiency, as regarded the creditors, of £445 19s. 8d. The principal asset was the stock, at cost, £100, which was estimated to realise £50. The issued capital was £400, and so far as the shareholders were concerned there was a deficiency of £845 19s. 8d. The company, it was stated, was incorporated in December 1936, and took over a business which had been carried on for many years by the late Mr. J. E. McLeod, who died in February, 1936. The nominal capital of the company was £500, divided into shares of a face value of £1 each, of which 400 had been issued and fully paid up. Of the issued capital, £4 was subscribed for in cash and the balance of £396 was allotted as fully paid up as consideration for assets taken over. During the year to December 2, 1937, the turnover was £834, with net loss of £144, while in the following year there was a net profit of £7 on sales of £866. No accounts had been prepared since

December, 1938, but it was estimated that there had been a further trading loss during the present year. The creditors decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Parkin S. Booth as liquidator. A committee was appointed consisting of the representatives of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., J. Thompson (Wholesale Druggists 1921), Ltd., and J. Smith & Sons (Birkenhead), Ltd.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Rowland Gilbert Francis Brown, 40 Chatham Street, Ramsgate, Kent, chemist. One of the causes of this debtor's failure was stated to be lack of capital when he appeared for public examination recently at the Guildhall, Canterbury, Kent. According to the statement of affairs there were liabilities of £773 6s. 8d. and assets of £185 10s., or a deficiency of £587 16s. 8d. Debtor started the business in 1933 with a loan of £350, the turnover for the previous eleven months being represented as between £600 and £700. This increased to nearly £1,000, but afterwards trade declined and a distress for rent was levied. The examination was closed.

Re Charles Henry Bullock and Emily Stewart Bullock, trading in partnership as the Linslade Drug Store, Canal Bridge, Linslade, Bucks. At the public examination held recently at Northampton, it was disclosed that the unsecured creditors' claims amounted to £416 18s. 9d. and there was a deficiency of £316 6s. 7d. Debtor, Charles Henry Bullock, stated that his wife had taken no active part in the business, which he purchased in 1936 for £250. After three years the turnover started to decline owing to competition, and during the last three or four months of trading there had been a further drop in takings, as debtor had no capital with which to purchase fresh stock. The hearing was concluded.

Control of Oilseeds, Oils and Fats

A NEW order entitled The Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Fats and Marine Oils (Control) Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1371. H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.), has been issued by the Minister of Food. Under this:—

1. "Cooking fats" includes any shortening, confectionery or other fat suitable for human food or for use in the preparation, manufacture or treatment of human food, made wholly or partly from one or more vegetable or animal oils or fats (including fish and marine animal oils or fats) but does not include butter, margarine, animal lard, suet, dripping, the products known as hard butters or any cooking oil. "Specified oilseeds" means any oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels of the varieties mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order. "Specified oils and fats" means any of the vegetable oils and fats of the varieties mentioned in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order or any of the marine oils of the varieties mentioned in Part II of the said Schedule in any state of manufacture whether crude, refined, deodorised, hardened, pressed or bleached or any residues arising from the refining of any such oils or fats but does not include any cooking fats made from any such oils or fats. "Trade consumer" means any person using any of the specified oils and fats in the course of his business in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of any article other than margarine or cooking fats.

2. Every person owning or having power to dispose of or being in possession of a quantity exceeding 5 tons gross weight of any variety of the specified oilseeds or of the specified oils and fats situate in the United Kingdom at the time of the coming into force of this Order is hereby required to place all such specified oilseeds and such specified oils and fats at the disposal of the Minister and to deliver the same to him or to his order.

3. The provisions of the foregoing Article shall not apply to any of the specified oils and fats which are in the ownership or possession or power of disposal of a trade consumer.

4. Every person owning or having power to dispose of or being in possession of any of the specified oilseeds or of any of the specified oils and fats which shall arrive in the United Kingdom after the coming into force of this Order, is hereby required to place all such oilseeds and oils and fats forthwith on arrival at the disposal of the Minister and to deliver the same to him or to his order.

5. Every person owning or having power to dispose of any of the specified oilseeds or of any of the specified oils and fats situate outside the United Kingdom shall comply with such directions as may be given by or on behalf of the Minister for the purpose of securing that the ownership of all such oilseeds and oils and fats or the right to dispose thereof is transferred to the Minister.

6. Every person producing any of the specified oils and fats after the coming into force of this Order at any factory or workshop situate in the United Kingdom is hereby required to place all such oils and fats at the disposal of the Minister and to deliver the same to him or to his order.

7. The provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 6 of this Order shall not apply to any of the specified oilseeds or any of the specified oils and fats which are not in good merchantable condition. If any question shall arise as to whether any of the specified oilseeds or any of the specified oils and fats are or are not in good merchantable condition, that question shall be decided by the Minister, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

8. No person shall, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or under the authority of the Minister:—

- (a) Buy or sell or agree or offer or invite any offer to buy or sell any of the specified oilseeds or any of the specified oils and fats situate outside the United Kingdom if the total gross weight thereof exceeds 50 tons or have any dealings with any other person in any such oilseeds or oils and fats so situate or agree or offer or invite any offer to have any such dealings.
- (b) Engage either wholly or partly in the crushing of or extracting of oil from any of the specified oilseeds; and

- (c) Engage either wholly or partly in the refining, bleaching, deodorising, hardening, or finishing of any of the specified oils and fats.
- (d) Use any of the specified oils and fats except for the purpose of or in the manufacture of human or animal food.
- (e) Treat or permit to be treated any of the specified oils and fats in such manner as to render the same unfit or less fit for use in the manufacture of human or animal food.
- (f) Sell any of the specified oilseeds or any of the specified oils and fats by wholesale.

9. Every person to whom Article 2 of this Order applies, and every trade consumer in like manner as if that Article applied to such trade consumer, and every person to whom Articles 4 or 5 applies shall forthwith send to the Minister a return showing the quantity of the specified oilseeds and the specified oils and fats to which those Articles respectively apply which is in his ownership or possession or of which he has power to dispose, as the case may be, the address of the premises at which such oilseeds and oils and fats are kept, or, if they are afloat, the name of the ship in which they have been shipped and such other particulars as the Minister may require.

10. Every person licensed in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of this Order shall keep or cause to be kept at some convenient place accurate records as to his dealings in any of the specified oilseeds or any of the specified oils and fats together with all books, documents and accounts relating thereto and such records relating thereto as may be required to be kept by or on behalf of the Minister and shall permit any person authorised by or on behalf of the Minister to inspect the same and shall furnish to the Minister or to any person so authorised such particulars relating to such dealings as aforesaid as the Minister or any such person may require.

11. The Orders set out in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked but without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention of any of such Orders: Provided that any licence granted under the said Orders or any of them shall continue in force and have effect as if the same had been granted under this Order.

12. Infringements of this Order are offences against the Defence Regulations, 1939.

13. This Order shall come into force on the eighth day of October, 1939, and may be cited as the Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Fats and Marine Oils (Control) Order, 1939.

FIRST SCHEDULE

OILSEEDS.—Castor seed, copra, cotton seed, gingelly (sesame, seed), ground nuts (undecorticated), ground nuts (decorticated), illipe nuts, kapok seed, linseed, niger seed, palm kernels, rape seed, shea nuts, soya beans.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I.—(VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS).—Castor oil, coconut oil, cotton seed oil, gingelly (sesame) oil, ground nut oil, illipe oil, kapok seed oil, linseed oil, maize oil, niger seed oil, olive oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, perilla seed oil, rape seed oil, shea butter or oil, soya bean oil. Any mixtures of any of the above oils and fats.

PART II.—(MARINE OILS).—Herring oil, pilchard oil, seal oil, sperm oil, whale oil. Any mixtures of any of the above oils.

THIRD SCHEDULE

The Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Fats (Provisional Control) Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 No. 1073). The Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Fats (Provisional Control) Amendment Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 No. 1151). The Marine Oils (Provisional Control) Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 No. 1072). The Marine Oils (Provisional Control) Amendment Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 No. 1152).

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values. Notices of changed prices should continue to be sent to 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, until further notice

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 18

DURING the past week the number of products showing increases in value has been much less and the advances have been mostly of minor importance. Business has been fairly good, but there is evidence that consumers are now carrying stocks sufficient for some time ahead and are not pressing for further supplies. Inquiry from the Baltic countries for a wide range of commodities continues, and American orders have also been substantial. It is satisfactory to note that the necessary export licences are being issued with but little delay. For the time being spot values seemed to have reached their peak in many instances, and some markets are actually quoted rather easier than they were a week ago. Makers' scales of prices for IODIDES have been increased to meet the higher value of crude IODINE. BISMUTH Metal has been advanced and prices of the salts are likely to be increased. MERCURIALS are steady at the controlled prices.

Crude Drugs

Business has been moving along steadily, but the volume has been much less this week than last. After the active buying of the past six or eight weeks spot stocks of some commodities are at rather a low ebb, but consumers are well stocked up. Spot values show further increases in some directions, but generally the markets are now steadier, with values gradually becoming more uniform. Importers are meeting with considerable difficulty in negotiating for fresh supplies to come forward from overseas sources. Foreign shippers are "calling the tune" to some purpose, and there is a natural reluctance to take the risks and meet the exorbitant prices that are being asked. Freight, insurance and the purchase of foreign currency cannot be calculated, but are bound to add appreciably to the c.i.f. values of future importations. Japanese shippers are suggesting very high values for new crop AGAR. Spot values for BUCHU tend rather firmer. Japanese CAMPHOR has sold well on spot, and shippers are offering only limited quantities of the BB brand. With supplies here limited and no definite shipment offers, CASCARA SAGRADA is firm. Portuguese ERGOT is being quoted for shipment at a lower figure, but is still too dear to attract much business. High prices are being asked for MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA on spot. Japanese MENTHOL has sold well on spot, with values well maintained. PIMENTO is rather easier. Rubber is quoted dearer on a steady and more lively market. Shipment quotations for SENEGA tend dearer. Alexandrian and Tinnevely SENNA are steady and unchanged on spot. All grades of TRAGACANTH are quoted dearer. BEES' WAX is again at higher values.

Essential Oils

The demand for these products has slackened a little, but the general tone continues firm. Following the persistent demand of the past two months, stocks in dealers' hands are now only moderate. If current shipment quotations are any guide, fresh supplies will be at somewhat higher figures than are now quoted on spot. Prices for expressed ALMOND continue to increase, ANISE (STAR) is firm and in fair demand. No shipment quotations for BERGAMOT. Dutch CARAWAY is sharply dearer to come forward. As quoted, Australian EUCALYPTUS is firm on spot, and only distant positions are quoted for shipment. Most of the cheaper grades of JUNE BERRY have been cleared. Sicilian shippers of LEMON are not quoting; spot business is quiet. LEMONGRASS is steady at the slightly easier figures now quoted. French GUINEA ORANGE is firm and dearer on spot. Japanese PEPPERMINT has been quite active on spot, with prices firm. PETITGRAIN is sharply dearer for shipment. Genuine SASSAFRAS is quoted dearer on spot. The source reports shortage of WORMSEED.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	October 11	October 18
Amsterdam ..	Fls. to £	12.107	7.56*	7.53*
Berlin ..	Mks. to £	20.43	—	—
Brussels ..	Belgas to £	nominal	24.02*	23.96*
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18.159	20.5	20.75
Lisbon ..	Esc. to £	110	110	110
Madrid ..	Ptas to £	25.24½	39½	39½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	79½	78½
Montreal ..	Dols. to £	4.86½	4.45*	4.45*
New York ..	Dols. to £	nominal	4.03*	4.03*
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	17.60*	17.60*
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	176½*	176½*
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	—	—
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.150	16.80*	16.80*
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	—	—
Zurich ..	Frs. to £	22.2115	17.92*	17.80*

* Rate fixed by Bank of England.

Bank rate 3 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

So far as price changes are concerned the market is steadier this week, with all recent advances maintained. Makers of iodides have again advanced their scales of prices on account of an increase in crude iodine. Bismuth salts may have to be further increased; should new prices be announced in time, they will be given with the late news in the Coloured Supplement.

ACETANILIDE.—Dealers' quotations for small quantities of B.P., lewiss., are maintained at 2s. 3d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices continue firm. Two cwt., 10s. 10½d.; one cwt., 11s. 1½d.; less than one cwt., 12s. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Imported material is quoted at the following figures: One cwt. lots: in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 9d.; in 14-lb. tins, 3s. per lb., ex store.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' prices for powder continue at the advance recently recorded, as follows:—

In containers	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 lb. and under 4 lb. ..	3 5	3 3½	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ..	3 4	3 2½	3 2½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. ..	3 3	3 1½	3 1½	3 0½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. ..	3 2	3 0½	3 0½	2 11½	2 11½	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. ..	3 1	2 11½	2 11½	2 10½	2 10½	2 10
Not less than 1 cwt. ..	2 9½	2 8	2 7½	2 7½	2 7	2 6½
Not less than 5 cwt. ..	2 9	2 7½	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½	2 6
Not less than 10 cwt. ..	2 8	2 6½	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5

The quotations for aspirin, powder and tablets, are subject to the following conditions:—Buyer not to resell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the resale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time he sells the tablets.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The scale of prices is as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000 tablets; 5,000, 2s. 10d.; 10,000, 2s. 9d.; 25,000, 2s. 7d.; 50,000, 2s. 6d.; 100,000, 2s. 5d.; 250,000, 2s. 4½d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d. per 1,000 tablets. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be at higher prices. The increase is at the rate of twopence per 1,000 tablets.

ATROPINE SULPHATE.—Makers are quoting from about 11s. to 12s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—No change in makers' prices up to the present; the increase may not take place until next week. The metal has increased 15 cents since the prices of salts were last adjusted.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers now quote: Crystals, £27; powder, £27 10s.; extra fine powder, £28 10s. per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers now quote: Crystals, £41; powder, £42; extra fine powder, £44 per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

CAFFEINE.—Dutch material quoted as follows: Pure, 2 cwt., 2 dollars 15 cents; 1 cwt., 2 dollars 20 cents; 56 lb., 2 dollars 25 cents; less than 56 lb., 2 dollars 30 cents. Soda sal.: 2 cwt., 1 dollar 50 cents; 1 cwt., 1 dollar 52 cents; 56 lb., 1 dollar 54 cents; less than 56 lb., 1 dollar 56 cents, f.o.b. Amsterdam, in bulk packages only.

CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.—Makers' prices for cwt. lots down to small parcels range from 4s. 9d. per lb., upwards, delivered. Foreign material at higher figures.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers advise their sales prices continue nominal; dealers quoting about 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P.).—No prices for 99 to 100 per cent. material. Imported material would be in the region of 100s. to 105s. per cwt.

EPHEDRINE.—There is still a good deal of variation in prices quoted, much depending on the source and on whether the buyer is a consumer or dealer. First-hands quote limited quantities of B.P. hydrochloride at about 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per oz., and contracts for bulk quantities at about 14s. to 15s. per oz. Second-hand offers are anything up to about 22s. 6d. per oz.

HEXAMINE.—Dealers' prices for free-running crystals range from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

IODIDES.—Consequent upon a further increase in the price of crude iodine, maker's prices for iodides have been increased. The new scale is as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P. Not less than 1 cwt., 7s. 9d.; 28 lb., 8s. 3d.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d.; 7 lb., 9s. 10½d.; 4 lb., 10s. 4½d.; smaller

quantities, 10s. 10½d. per lb. SODIUM, B.P.—Not less than 28 lb., 8s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s.; 7 lb., 10s. 4d.; 4 lb., 11s.; smaller quantities, 11s. 10d. per lb. IODINE, B.P. RESUB.—Not less than 1 cwt., 8s. 10d.; 28 lb., 9s. 4d.; 14 lb., 9s. 10d.; 7 lb., 11s. 2d.; 4 lb., 11s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 12s. 7d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P. (CRYST., PRECIP. OR POWDER)—Not less than 28 lb., 11s.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 13s. 4½d.; 4 lb., 14s. 2½d.; smaller quantities, 15s. 0½d. per lb. Contracts for 1 cwt. and upwards (assorted if required) for delivery as required during four months, with the following clause: Price applicable to any delivery will be that in force on date of dispatch. 1 cwt. cases and/or kegs free. 28-lb. tins 2s. each and non-returnable. All bottles charged but credited in full if received back carriage-paid in good condition within three months. Carriage paid on any quantity. Assorted quantities charged at collective total prices on orders for 14-lb. and upwards. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to resell any quantity at prices or terms below seal for any such quantity current at time resale is made.

MERCURIALS.—The controlled prices for licensed sellers and purchasers are as follows:—

Compound	Less than 28 lb.	Over 28 lb. but less than 1 cwt.	Over 1 cwt. but less than 2 cwt.	Over 2 cwt. but less than 5 cwt.	5 cwt. or over
Bichloride powder..	s. d. 6 9	s. d. 6 5	s. d. 6 4	s. d. 6 3	
Bichloride (industrial users)	6 9	6 5	6 4	6 2	
Bichloride lump ..	7 4	7 0	6 11	6 10	6 7
Bichloride ammon. powder	8 3	7 11	7 10	7 9	7 3
Bichloride ammon. lump..	8 1	7 9	7 8	7 7	7 1
Mercurous chloride ..	8 1	7 9	7 8	7 7	
Oxide, red cryst., B.P.	9 5	9 1	9 0	8 11	8 9
Oxide, red levig., B.P.	8 11	8 7	8 6	8 5	
Oxide, yellow levig., B.P.	8 9	8 5	8 4	8 3	

Packages free for quantities of 28 lb. and over.

Delivery free on orders of £15 and over. Net cash thirty days.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices, which are not controlled, are as follows: Red, less than 7 lb., 13s. 7d.; not less than 7 lb., 13s. 3d.; not less than 14 lb., 12s. 9d. per lb. Green, less than 7 lb., 14s. 10d.; not less than 7 lb., 14s. 6d.; not less than 14 lb., 14s. per lb. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 16s. 1d.; not less than 7 lb., 15s. 9d.; not less than 14 lb., 15s. 3d. per lb., net, carriage paid.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—The scale of sales prices is as follows: one cwt., 3s. 4d., 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; smaller parcels up to 4s. per lb.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).—A wide margin in quotations continues, with the values ranging from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. for quantities in bottles, and second-hand prices up to 22s. 6d. per lb.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Makers' prices of these products continue unchanged.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—The following scales of prices continue unchanged:—B.P. quality.—Quantities of 1 to 3 cwt., 11½d. per lb., 3 to 5 cwt., 11d. per lb., 5 cwt. to 1 ton, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. drums. Technical quality, 1-cwt. to 3-cwt. lots in 1-cwt. drums, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Other quantities *pro rata*.

QUININE SALTS.—The only indication of values available is a Dutch quotation of florins 97/80 per 100 oz. of sulphate, f.o.b. Amsterdam, with other salts in proportion.

SACCHARIN.—The controlled price is now fixed at 96s. 10d. per lb., with the duty of 83s. 4d. per lb. paid.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue at the advance recently recorded, as follows: Five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 11d.; 14 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 2s. 1½d.; 4 lb., 2s. 3½d. per lb. Kegs and cases now charged extra but returnable.

SANTONIN.—The Stockholm scale of prices is nominal. Second-hand stocks on spot would be at about £30 to £35 per kilo, as to quantity and seller.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Makers' prices continue at the advance recently recorded, as follows: Home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 8½d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 1½d.; 7 lb., 2s. 2½d.; 4 lb., 2s. 7d. per lb. Kegs and cases now charged extra but returnable.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—Makers' prices for home and empire trade (excluding Canada) unchanged at the scale of prices quoted last week.

SULPHONAL.—Dealers' prices continue to vary and are in the region of 28s. to 30s. per lb., ex store, nominal.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P., leviss., in restricted supply and holders of imported material are asking at least 6s. per lb., for limited quantities.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices firm, as follows: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s.; one cwt., 13s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; less, 13s. 6d. per lb.

VERMILION.—Controlled prices for licensed sellers and purchasers are as follows: Less than one cwt., 7s. 2d.; one cwt. and less than five cwt., 7s. 1d.; five cwt. and less than ten cwt., 7s.; ten cwt. and less than one ton, 6s. 11d. per lb. Packages free; carriage paid; net cash thirty days.

Crude Drugs, etc.

TRADE continues fairly good, but the initial war demand has now been met. Prices are fully steady to firm, with some further increases noted. All grades of tragacanth are quoted sharply dearer.

AGAR.—Steady demand with market firm and again rather dearer. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 7s. 9d. paid and 8s. now wanted. Kobe No. 2, 7s. 6d. Yokohama No. 1, 7s. 4½d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, Kobe No. 1, 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., November dispatch only, and only small offerings. New crop, January–February shipment, indicated at 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., with no interest shown in such a high figure.

ALKANET ROOT.—Dealers' quotations for spot supplies are at about 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—Spot market firm, with supplies of Curaçao severely depleted. Curaçao is held on spot at 245s. to 270s. per cwt., ex store, in boxes. No shipment offers during the past week and bids sent out ignored. One offer to New York at 230s., e.i.f. Cape, spot, in the region of 50s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus, spot, £87 10s. to £93. Continental regulus, £76 to £78 per ton.

BALSAMS.—Market is firm and dearer: *Tolu*, dearer at 4s. 9d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Canada*, dearer at 4s. 6d.; shipment, if available, 4s., c.i.f.; *Copaiba*, about 3s. to 3s. 3d.; *Peru*, 7s. 9d. duty paid, ex store.

BENZOLIN.—Market steady, business quiet: Sumatra from 90s. to 120s. per cwt., ex store, as to quality.

BISMUTH METAL.—The price continues at the advance recorded last week: 1 dollar 25 cents per lb., ex store.

BUCHU.—Business is limited in volume, quoted prices steady; from 2s. 5d. paid and up to 2s. 7½d. quoted for best green available, ex store, in bales. No shipment offers.

CAMPHOR.—Spot market firm, with supplies limited. Only small shipment offerings of BB at distant dates; Japanese shippers quote BB brand at £12 per 100 lb., e.i.f., and offerings are limited. Spot, tablets, 4s. 2d.; slabs, 3s. 9d.; powder not quoted; shipment, tablets, 3s. 3d.; slabs, 3s.; powder, 3s. per lb., c.i.f. English refined, firm as quoted. Flowers, one cwt., 4s. 1d.; 28 lb. 4s. 2d.; small lots, 4s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., 4s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 4s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz., 4s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Some descriptions are quoted dearer; Spot: Ceylon, medium pale, 3s. 10½d. to 4s.; small, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; seed, 4s. 6d. per lb. Mangalore seed, 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7½d. per lb., ex store.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot market is strong and only limited supplies are offering. 1938 peel, spot, 100s. to 102s. 6d. per cwt., ex store. No firm shipment offers, but 82s. 6d. e.i.f. has been indicated for 1939 peel.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Spot is quoted at about 63s., and shipment is indicated at 45s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spice on spot is quoted nominal at 1s. 2d. per lb. Madagascar, in bond, 1s. 2d. per lb.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Values are slightly cheaper on the week, market steady; spot, fine, 36s. 6d.; medium, 37s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, October–November, 27s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—It is reported that up to 8s. per lb., ex store, has been paid for Polish, with supplies limited. Portuguese offered for shipment sparingly at from 10s. per lb. c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Dealers are quoting small spot parcels at about 50s. per cwt., ex store.

GINGER.—West African on spot is easier at 33s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, September–October, 26s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Cochon, spot, 47s. 6d., and Jamaican, bold, 85s.; small to medium, 50s. per cwt., ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—The spot price is firm and tending still dearer. Kondofan cleaned sorts, from 65s. to 67s. 6d. per cwt., ex store; shipment, nothing definite for prompt dispatch, but a price of 45s., c.i.f., has been suggested for new crop.

HONEY.—But few sellers on spot, with Jamaican nominal at 85s. to 100s. per cwt., ex store.

HYDRASTIS.—Little doing in this article, prices steady at 20s. for U.S.P. and f.a.q. at 19s. per lb., ex store; shipment, 18s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GUAIACUM.—Some good glassy block gum is quoted on spot at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

IPECACUANHA.—It is reported that up to 15s. has been paid on spot for good Matto Grosso, B.P. test, that some holders are now wanting up to 16s. per lb., ex store. No shipment offers. Some parcels afloat are being held for spot values. Minas is quoted for shipment at 10s. per lb., f.o.b. South American port.

KOLA NUTS.—Dealers are quoting fair quality West Indian halves at from 3½d. per lb., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—Fair supplies are available on spot, with prices in the region of 9d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—A good spot demand, and plenty of export inquiry for Japanese from Baltic countries. K/S brands, spot, 18s. per lb., shipment, K/S, 15s. 6d. to 16s. c.i.f., and other brands at 15s. per lb., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, 17s.; shipment, 12s. to 13s. per lb., c.i.f., as to shipper.

MERCURY.—Spanish-Italian metal continues firm and unchanged: Ex store, London, 108 American dollars per bottle; f.o.b. Spanish or Italian port, 103 dollars per bottle.

NUTMEGS.—Some wormy and broken West Indian spice available at about 7½d. per lb.

ORRIS ROOT.—Dealers are offering small parcels of Florentine root at about 50s. per cwt., ex store.

PEPPER.—Lampong, in bond, 3½d.; afloat, 2½d.; October–December, 2½d., c.i.f.; White Muntok, 6d., in bond; October–December, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot is quoted easier at from 9½d. per lb. Shipment, October–November, 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Some spot supplies are available and quoted at about 60s. per cwt., ex store.

RHUBARB.—Spot market firm, with supplies offered limited. Spot, Rough-round, from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. A parcel afloat available at 4s. per lb., landed and duty paid. No shipment offers. No Shensi noted on spot.

RUBBER.—More inquiry, with the market now steady: Standard smoked sheet, spot, 10½d.; November, 10½d.

SENEGA.—Business has again been of small account; values tend dearer on higher shipment quotations: spot is quoted from 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment quotations have varied from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Fair spot trade reported, with prices for all descriptions firm: Tinnevely leaves: No. 1 at 8½d., No. 2 at 5d., No. 3 at 3½d., No. 4 at 3d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Tinnevely pods: Best pale hand-picked at 9d., darker grades at 5½d. to 6d. F.a.q. at 4½d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Alexandrian pods: Prices for hand-picked are nominal. Manufacturing quality at 6d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

SHELLAC.—At the lower figures the market is steadier. Standard TN orange, 55s. to 57s. paid. For arrival, TN, 60s. per cwt., c.i.f.

TONKA BEANS.—Spot, Angostura, from 9s.; fair frosted Para, market firm at 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 2s. per lb., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Market continues firm and all grades are quoted substantially dearer: Finest selected white ribbon, from £90; No. 1, white, £77 10s. to £80; No. 2, white, £65 to £70; No. 3, white, £55 to £57 10s.; pale leaf, £35; amber leaf, £25; red leaf, from £16 10s.; woody and hoggy, from £16 16s. All prices per cwt., ex store, London.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels on spot at about 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—Bees' wax is dearer and firm: BEES': spot, 160s. per cwt., duty paid, ex store; shipment, advanced to 135s. per cwt., c.i.f. CARNAUBA: Quotations advanced: pale yellow, 350s.; fatty grey, 240s.; chalky grey, 220s. per cwt., ex store. No shipment quotations.

VANILLA.—At an auction held in London ten tins of Seychelles were sold at increased prices, as follows: "First," fair, slightly crystallised, fair flavour, 6½ to 8 in., 28s.; 6½ to 7 in., 27s.; 6 to 6½ in., 26s.; 5½ to 6 in., 24s.; 3½ to 5½ in., 21s.; "first," rather lean, not crystallised, 8 to 8½ in., 22s. to 24s.; 6½ to 7½ in., 22s.; 3½ to 6 in., 20s. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

RATHER quieter but by no means dull markets are reported. Prices continue firm, with some further increases in spot values noted. Shipment quotations, where available, are nearly all at very high figures. Sicilian shippers are not quoting Bergamot or Lemon, Japanese Peppermint is firm and the American oil is again quoted dearer.

ALMOND.—Prices for expressed oil continue to advance: English-made, cwt. lots, 4s. to 4s. 1½d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. 6d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, nominal; smaller parcels, up to 4s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—A fair spot trade, with values firm. Tins, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d.; leads, 5s. to 5s. 1½d.; no drums offering. A shipment offer for October–November of drums, 3s. 10½d. and tins, 4s. per lb. c.i.f.

BAY.—Spot values are firm at 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, in cases.

BERGAMOT.—First-hand importers state they are unable to offer spot supplies and are still waiting for news of definite shipment prices. Second-hand spot holders of limited quantities are wanting about 23s. per lb., ex store, for genuine oil.

CAMPHOR.—No bulk supplies of Chinese or Japanese oil offered here and no shipment offers.

CARAWAY.—Dutch quotations are again sharply dearer: Dutch rectified from about 14s. 3d.; crude, from 13s. 6d. per lb., to arrive, duty paid.

CASSIA.—Quite a good business moving on spot: good quality oil selling at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb. and some slightly off-quality at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. ex store. Shipment, an offer received at 4s. per lb. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Spot supplies of Ceylon oil are limited; market is firm, with the few quotations noted varying. Ceylon, spot, if available, drums, 2s. 10½d. to 3s.; shipment, about 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment is in the region of 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Recent price advances maintained, fair trade: Madagascar spot, drums, if available, 4s. 7½d. per lb.; smaller parcels, up to 5s., English distilled, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT.—Controlled prices are as follows: Refined, £25 7s. 6d.; crude, £22 2s. 6d. per ton.

EUCALYPTUS.—Holders of moderate spot supplies are becoming reserved and prices tend firmer. Only distant shipment offers being made and quantities offered are restricted: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d.; drums, if available, in the region of 2s. 9d.; 80 to 85 per cent., tins 3s. per lb. ex store; higher prices for smaller lots. Shipment, only January–February offered, with 70 to 75 per cent., in drums, at 1s. 8½d. and in tins, 1s. 9d. per lb.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Much of the supply of cheaper oils has been taken off the market, and minimum values are dearer: 5s. 6d. up to as high as 8s. per lb., ex store, as to quality and quantity.

LAVENDER.—Still no definite offers of new-crop prices. Holders of any good quality 38 to 40 per cent. oil on spot value it at in the region of 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—The spot market is offering limited supplies of Sicilian oil; small lots would be about 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb., ex store. Blended oils at cheaper prices. The shipment market is idle and nominal. Californian oil, cold pressed, now quoted in sterling at 13s. 6d., at wharf; distilled, regular quality, 7s. 9d. per lb., at wharf, with some supplies available.

LEMONGRASS.—Last week's sharp advance has not been fully maintained; quotations vary: Spot, from 2s. 9d. paid; up to 3s. quoted; shipment, up to 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

LIME.—Market is steady, with small business recorded; tins of West Indian distilled oil are at from 18s. to 20s. per lb., ex store.

LINSEED (RAW, NAKED).—The controlled price is £36 per ton, but it is to be noted that the Control Order does not state whether this is an ex works or delivered price.

MANDARIN.—Prices continue steady for best quality oils at 21s. to 22s. per lb., ex store. Blended oils at cheaper prices.

NUTMEG.—Dutch and American is firm at about 9s. per lb. as to quantity. Shipment, American and Dutch, 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

ORANGE.—It is reported that up to 6s. per lb. has been paid, ex store, and that 6s. 3d. is now wanted on a short supply French Guinea oil. Re-packed oil, in tins, at proportionately higher prices. Californian oil is now quoted in sterling at 3s. 10d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, with limited supplies available. West Indian, bitter, spot, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, Singapore, is firm at about 18s. to 20s. per lb.; Seychelles, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—A good spot trade at full prices. Spot, 7s. 3d. paid and 7s. 6d. quoted. Japanese shippers quote October–November at 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Re-sellers of August–September and September–October at 6s. and 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. No Chinese on spot; shipment, 5s. per lb., c.i.f. American natural oil, in drums, quoted dearer at about 2 dollars 55 cents up to 2 dollars 80 cents per lb., c.i.f. London.

PETITGRAIN.—Market is sharply dearer, with spot now in the region of 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb.; shipment is estimated at 5s. 9d. per lb., f.o.b.

SANDALWOOD.—All East Indian oil is quoted in the region of 21s. per lb. for one case, spot. West Indian, about 8s. 6d. per lb. Australian is now quoted at 16s. per lb. for 7-lb. tins, one case at 15s., and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Values for genuine oil much dearer; best quality oil, 7s. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity. Other grades at less.

SPEARMINT.—Quotations are irregular, depending on quality of oil: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 13s. 6d. to 14s.; shipment, 12s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—This spirit is not controlled. There are few sellers in London, with the price at about 72s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels. No quotations for Hull and Liverpool.

WORMSEED.—Firm and tending dearer, with reports of only limited stocks remaining at the source: U.S.P. oil, spot, 15s. 9d. to 16s.; shipment, nominal at 15s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Perfumery Chemicals

THE following prices per lb. are recent quotations from home sources of supply.

Amyl salicylate	3s. 9d. to 4s.	Geraniol	7s. to 7s. 6d.
Anethol, 21/22° C.	8s. 6d. to 9s.	Heliotropine	12s. to 12s. 6d.
Aubepine (ex anethole)	15s. to 15s. 6d.	Iso-eugenol	9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Benzaldehyde, chlorine-free	3s. 6d. to 4s.	Linalol	14s. to 15s.
Benzyl alcohol, chlorine-free,	3s. to 3s. 6d.	Linalyl acetate	15s. to 16s.
Cinnamic aldehyde, natural	15s. to 15s. 6d.	Methyl anthranilate	8s. 6d. to 9s.
Citral	7s. to 7s. 6d.	Musk ketone	18s. to 19s.
Citronellol	7s. to 7s. 6d.	Nerolin	4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.
Coumarin	10s. to 10s. 6d.	Phenyl ethyl acetate	7s. 6d. to 8s.
Geraniol (palmarosa)	18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	Phenyl ethyl alcohol	7s. 6d. to 8s.
		Safrol	4s. 6d. to 5s.
		Terpineol	3s. to 3s. 6d.
		Vanillin	13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

Commercial Notes

U.S.A. Glycerin Industry.—Details of the trade for the period January-June, 1938 and 1939, are as follows:—

Imports	1938 (first half)		193 (first half)	
	Pounds	Value \$	Pounds	Value \$
Crude	3,948,785	390,457	6,415,354	412,261
Refined	900,427	76,347	297,314	25,451
Exports	2,663,957	296,554	2,353,084	194,938

Grade	Production (in lb.)		Factory and warehouse stocks (in lb.)	
	1938 (first half)	1939 (first half)	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939
Crude, 80 per cent. basis	80,558,557	83,968,660	12,427,451	17,661,263
Dynamite grade	21,145,151	25,611,709	20,640,663	21,430,009
Chemically pure	45,758,911	44,411,448	40,988,137	51,210,952

South African Toilet Goods Imports.—The value of imports of perfumery and other toilet goods from all sources during 1938 was £183,914, compared with £223,477 in 1937. The chief sources were: United Kingdom, 1938, £113,388; 1937, £138,903. America, 1938, £51,974; 1937, £60,316. France, 1938, £12,163; 1937, £16,953.

Peruvian Cube Root Exports.—Shipments from Peru increased considerably during 1938, compared with exports in previous years. Totals for the past four years were as follows:—

Destination	1935	1936	1937	1938
Germany	44,959	31,225	34,578	88,522
United States	263,112	70,914	195,248	228,868
France	61,490	181,947	121,371	279,336
Great Britain	66,835	75,381	17,483	57,301
Others	2,488	1,684	—	96,184
Total	439,544	361,651	393,870	750,211

In Kilograms.

U.K. Cod Liver Oil Exports.—According to a report compiled by the American Consulate, Hull, shipments to the United States for the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Period	1938		1939	
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$
January-June	150,822	97,866	210,987	116,263
July	34,634	23,437	17,331	9,060
Total, 7 months	185,456	121,303	228,318	125,323

Veterinary and other Cod Liver Oils

Period	1938		1939	
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$
January-June	105,800	68,273	302,901	293,072
July	14,975	7,222	61,750	24,946
Total, 7 months	120,775	75,495	364,651	318,018

Shipments to other destinations during January-July, 1939, of all descriptions of oil, were as follows: Germany, 11,535 cwt.; Canada, 2,551 cwt.; Spain, 2,194 cwt.; Holland, 2,177 cwt.; Belgium, 1,685 cwt.; Denmark, 1,684 cwt.; Australia, 843 cwt.

Dutch East Indies Derris Industry.—Larger appropriations have been made in the 1940 Budget of the Government of the Netherlands Indies to meet expenditures connected with the cultivation of new commercial crops. Previously, a sum of about \$8,750 had been appropriated for this purpose from the Netherlands Government gift of about \$3,250,000, and extensive agricultural, technical and commercial investigations were made in respect of a number of new commercial crops, such as derris, *Aleurites montana* (tung oil), *Amorphophallus*, and a few varieties of medicinal herbs. Derris root cultivation in particular is being extended on a larger scale than hitherto by several planting interests both in Java and Sumatra in view of the commercial value of the powder prepared from the plant and the active demand for it in world markets.

Italian Essential Oils Exports to U.S.A.—Direct shipments from Sicily to the United States of America for the period January-June, 1938 and 1939, were as follows:—

Description	First half 1938		First half 1939	
	lb.	\$	lb. net.	\$
Total	71,325	212,906	160,689	403,760
Bergamot	19,175	67,644	56,145	190,785
Lemon	45,279	117,480	89,323	176,334
Mandarin	1,494	6,506	4,067	12,279
Orange, sweet	5,177	13,790	11,022	22,997

Dutch Exports of Quinine Salts.—Shipments to all destinations of quinine sulphate and other quinine salts during January-June, 1939, and four previous years, were as follows:—

Year	Metric tons	Dutch florins
1935	541	6,570,000
1936	653	7,554,000
1937	580	9,095,000
1938	497	7,609,000
1939 (Jan.-June)	292	4,809,000

Destinations of shipments effected during January-June, 1939, in tons, were as follows: Greece, 60; Dutch East Indies, 44; United States of America, 42; Italy, 26; United Kingdom, 26; Turkey, 19; and Venezuela, 11.

Sicilian Orange Oil Exports.—Shipments during 1937 and 1938 to all destinations were as follows:—

Destination	Kilos		1,000 lire	
	1937	1938	1939	1938
Germany	9,537	14,005	1,086	1,434
United Kingdom	9,476	5,561	962	572
United States	4,143	2,871	474	313
Italian Africa and possessions	390	799	39	86
Other countries	7,255	8,802	777	893
Total	30,801	32,038	3,338	3,298

Indian Senna.—"The Indian Trade Journal," dated August 24, 1939, contains the following report on the Madras Province senna crop for 1938-39:—

SATUR.—The crop this year, owing to lack of rain at the time of planting, as well as during the time of the development of the plant, seems to be a complete failure and it is estimated that there will be a reduction of the yield by about 50 per cent. as against previous years. In view of this, prices have remained very firm. Moreover, there was a very good demand from America and prices reached their peak during May/June, up to Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 being paid for average Satur qualities at that time. Towards the end of July, trade was rather dull and the Satur prices eased somewhat. Owing to small arrivals dealers were, however, able to keep prices around Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, which basis they have been able to maintain so far.

TINNEVELLY.—The crop started under very good conditions and a full yield was expected. The arrivals out of the first pickings were of good quality both with regard to colour and size. In view of the scarcity on the Satur side, prices however, remained very firm and went as high as Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per candy. Under normal conditions the Tinnevely district should get beneficial rains during the month of July which permits of a good second picking. Unfortunately, these monsoon rains failed to eventuate and the quality is now falling off rapidly. Good arrivals are very scarce and fancy prices are being paid for such lots. In view of the absence of rain in the Tinnevely district the crop is estimated to be one-fifth below the yield of last year.

Exports for the period from March 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939, were as follows:—

	March 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939.		March 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
U.K. and Continent	10,150	8,705	10,150	8,705
America	4,866	1,160	4,866	1,160
China	1,290	325	1,290	325
Japan	100	389	100	389
Australia	138	95	138	95
Indian ports	2,265	2,919	2,265	2,919
Total	18,809	13,593	18,809	13,593

From the above figures it will be seen that there has been an extremely good demand from America as well as from the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Destruction of Cabbage Butterflies

SIR,—During the present year, there has been an invasion of the southern parts of England by the white cabbage butterfly, as a result of which a large proportion of the cabbage crop has been devastated. In a state of emergency such as the present, the destruction of a valuable foodstuff such as the cabbage is a matter of great concern to the nation. It is too late to do much this year as the caterpillars have all left the plants for pupation on trees, fences, walls, etc., often at some distance from the cabbages. Collection and destruction of the chrysalides during the winter would however be of some value. The clusters of yellow cocoons of the small parasite, *Apanteles glomeratus*, should be left undisturbed, as the numerous imagines liberated in the spring are the natural enemies of the caterpillars, and do much to restore the balance of nature. The capture of the butterflies as they emerge (next year) in the spring would prevent the laying of eggs which are not easily found as they are usually placed on the underside of the leaves. When caterpillars appear persistent, hand picking in small gardens is very effective. In large areas, dusting with some non-poisonous powder such as derris insecticide or spraying with soap and water or salt solution is very useful. As the advice of pharmacists may be sought by allotment holders and others, may I appeal to your readers to give their co-operation in combating this destructive pest.—Yours faithfully,

HUGH MAIN,

Bath. President, British Empire Naturalists Association.

Points from Letters.

"Mistura"

The interesting comments on the pharmaceutical meaning of this word recently appearing in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* may be supplemented by a quotation from the earliest mention in Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary. This comes from the "De Re Rustica" of Columella (*circa* 42 A.D.). Reference to Book 7 of that treatise shows that for ulceration of the mouth in lambs the author advised the use of equal parts of hyssop and salt, rubbed together. He continued: "Nam ea mistura palatum, atque lingua, totumque os perficitur."—*Student* (26/9).

N.H.I. Urgent Prescriptions

Under the reports of "War-time Trading Hours" (*C. & D.*, Oct. 14, p. 367) there are further details from several towns of earlier closing times, and at Salford the closing hour is to be 7 p.m., prescriptions issued after that hour to be marked "urgent" if they are required the same evening. Prescriptions marked "urgent" if dispensed in peace time after the normal closing hour stipulated by the Committee carried the extra dispensing fee, and it has occurred to me whether this would be the case when pharmacies closed earlier under war-time conditions. Where the closing time, and the late service for prescriptions marked "urgent," has been agreed by the local Insurance Committee, then it seems reasonable that the extra fee should be paid in the usual way, when the script is endorsed with the time of dispensing it.—*Late Fee* (14/10).

Percentage of Profit

Your article on "Retail Prices in War-time" (*C. & D.*, Oct. 14, p. 375) and the letter from Mr. R. H. B. Whitehead (p. 384) on the additional percentages levied on wholesale invoices, both brought to my mind similar occurrences in the last war. During that period many of the increases in wholesale prices were of such a kind that they could not be added conveniently to the retail prices, with the result that the retailer had to suffer the loss, and the difference was shown in the diminution of the percentage of gross profit. The amount of gross profit necessary to enable a pharmacy to be a worthwhile concern has been generally considered to be 33½ per cent., as the expenses take up 22 per cent. of this or perhaps a little more, but in the last war the gross profit dropped to as low as 25 per cent., and there was little left for the pharmacist. When it is remembered that the retailer's expenses are increased by war conditions, it will be seen that he has to pay at both ends.—*Percentum* (16/10).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

A. C. P. (28/9).—INSURANCE OF STOCKS.—Where the stock of a business exceeds £1,000 it is compulsorily insurable, irrespective of where the stock is held or how distributed. In your case, therefore, you will have to insure the total stocks of both shops.

W. A. S. (4/9).—EYELASH GROWER.—A formula for eyelash grower is as follows:—

Yellow soft paraffin	..	..	..	1 oz.
Peach kernel oil	..	..	..	2 dr.
Hard paraffin	..	..	..	1½ dr.

H. L. (4/10).—INFANTS' COUGH MIXTURE.—We think the following will be suitable for your purpose:—

Glycerin	..	..	..	3 oz.
Ipecacuanha wine	..	..	..	1½ oz.
Syrup of balsam tolu	..	..	..	3 oz.
Syrup of squill	..	..	..	2 oz.
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	..	..	..	12 oz.

Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Burnt sugar	..	..	..	2 dr.
Ipecacuanha wine	..	..	..	2 dr.
Spirit of ether	..	..	..	4 dr.
Syrup of squill	..	..	..	2 oz.
Compound tincture of camphor	..	..	..	2 dr.
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	..	..	..	1 pint

Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

F. B. & Co. (10/10).—GUINEA GRAINS.—The seeds, also known as grains of paradise, possess stimulant properties, and their effects on the system are analogous to those of pepper, but they are seldom used, except in veterinary practice and to give pungency to spirits, wine, beer and vinegar. It has been found that the seeds contain reddish-brown acrid resin and an oil having a burning aromatic taste upon which the virtues of the seeds probably depend.

L. S. (10/10).—TONIC POWDER FOR HORSES.—A formula for a mineral tonic is equal parts of sodium chloride and powdered gentian. One tablespoonful is given twice daily. Another useful general tonic is a mixture of equal parts of gentian, ginger, caraway, linseed meal, sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. The dose is one tablespoonful. An alternative formula is as follows:

Powdered cinchona	..	..	..	3iv.
Powdered quassia or gentian	..	..	..	3ij.
Powdered aniseed	..	..	..	3ij.

This can be given as a powder or made into a ball with treacle.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," October 19, 1889

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The President [at the annual meeting of the Society] made a few observations on the condition of the Society, and mentioned the difficulties of the year, especially in connexion with the failure to arrive at a unanimous conclusion respecting the Bill which was to be laid before Parliament. They must all regret the withdrawal of so many members from the Society, for, no matter how they had differed from those gentlemen, they worked zealously for what they considered to be the good of the Society. As to the examinations, the results had been very similar to those of the previous year. At the Preliminary there were fifty-six candidates, being one less than in the preceding year; and of these thirty-four were successful. For the licence there were thirty-eight candidates, being a decrease of four from the previous year; and twenty-one of these passed. But latterly the Society had been accepting the Preliminary examinations of several other licensing bodies; and therefore the number of candidates appearing at the Preliminary examination in no way represents the number that may come in for the licence later on. The Law Committee had not been idle. It was the wish of everybody connected with the Society to put a stop to illegal compounding, and the Council are determined to do so. The members now number 123, as against eighty-one at the last annual meeting.

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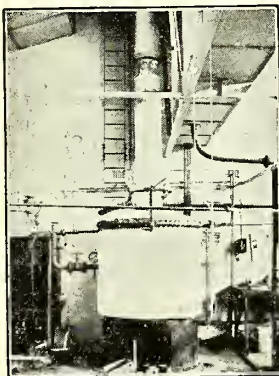
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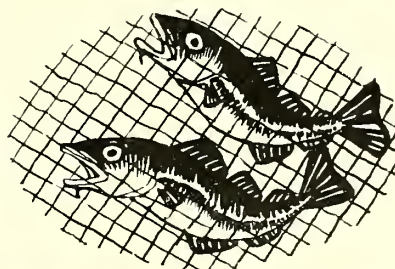


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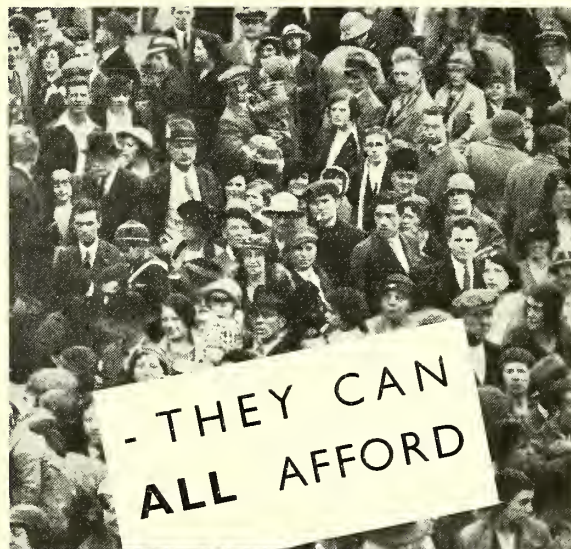
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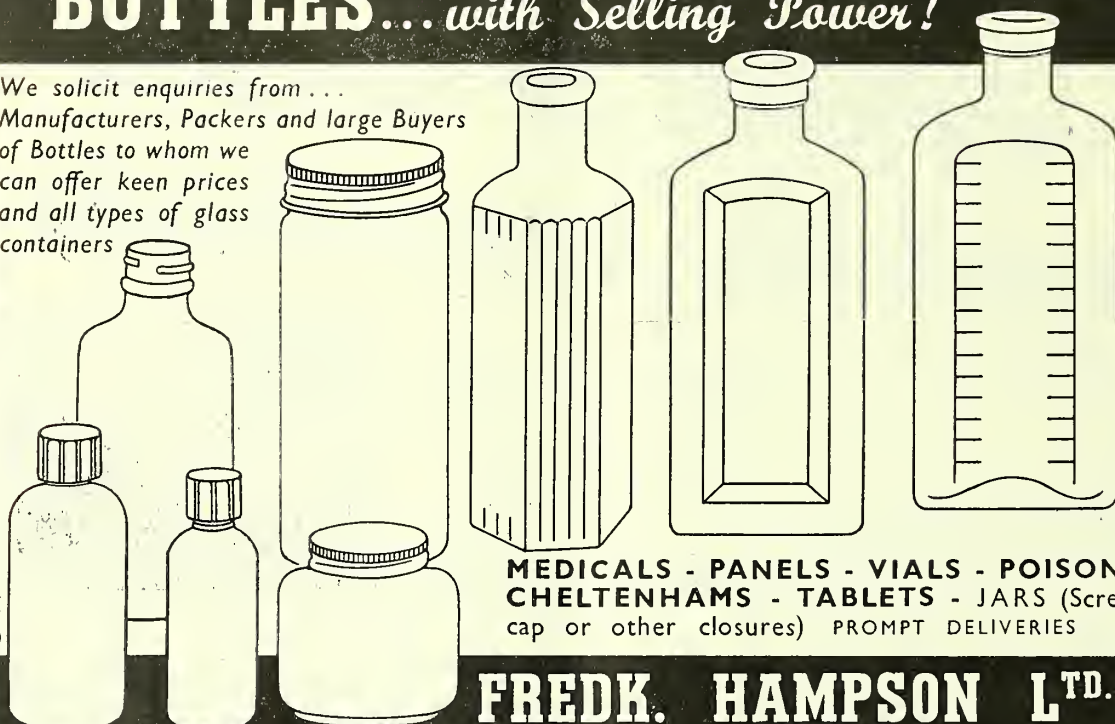
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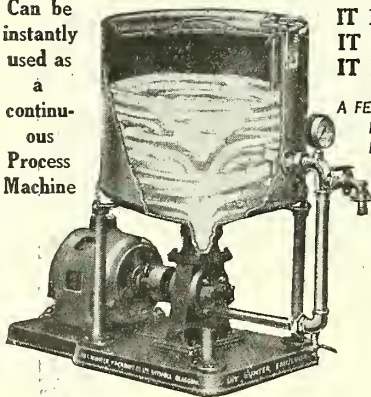
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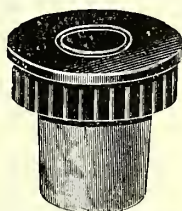


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